The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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TERMS:

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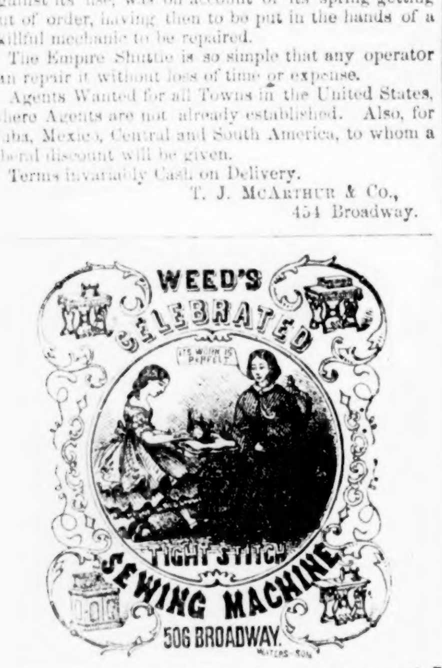

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These pumps have now been in use a number of years, and give better satisfaction than any other, and are recommended as THE BEST! by Capt. Ericsson, and other eminent engineers. We can refer to thousands using them. They are more simple in construction, and work easier, and cost less than all others.

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This may certify that I have been using, at my manufactory, for the last four years, "West's Improved Pumps." I now have in use three of said pumps, one of which is kept constantly at work, 24 hours each day, (save Sundays) and has been running for the past two years. I pronounce them, unhesitatingly, the best pumps that have been brought to my notice, having used many others previously. They are simple in their construction, and not easily disarranged.

N. Y., Oct. 10, 1859. JAMES A. WEBB.

J. D. WEST & CO.:

We are pleased to atest that the Pumps we had of you about a year ago, have been in constant use, 12 hours each day, and raise for the use of our Woolen Factory, about 130 gallons per minute. They work with but little power, compared with pumps we have used before, and do not get out of repair, and are satisfactory in all respects. Yours, &c.,

DUNLAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SOLON ROBINSON to the Farmer's Club, Jan. 23:

"No farmer who owns a well or cistern can possibly afford to be without an iron pump. It should be at once a suction and force pump—a perfect little fire engine—such a one known as 'West's Improved Pump.' I speak of this pump because I happen to know it . . . to be very simple, durable, powerful and cheap, and it don't freeze up, nor get out of order once a year . . . I know this, and I think I may be doing the farmers good by speaking of it. . . . A boy 10 years old can work it, and throw a continuous inch-and-a-quarter stream. . . . It can be made to work in deep wells as well as in shallow ones."

From the New York Observer.

We have had in use for months past one of West's Pumps, which has given us more satisfaction as a force and lifting pump than any we have ever used. It is one of great power, and well adapted for ship's decks, mines, factories, green-houses, graperies, &c. &c. The *Mining Chronicle and Railway Journal* says:

It is recommended for its extreme simplicity of construction, great strength, and consequent durability and cheapness of repair. There is no stuffing box—the pressure being held by a cup packing, like that upon the working piston, working in a cylinder, fitted for the purpose within the upper air chamber—which we think a great improvement, as stuffing is so liable to be deranged, and leak under strong pressure, to say nothing of the loss by friction incident thereto. It has also two air chambers: thus the action of the valve is cushioned upon both sides by air—preventing water hammer, and vacuum thump. The valves are very accessible, and simply and cheaply repaired. They work much easier than any pump we have ever seen; the 4-inch cylinder being worked by children in wells 100 feet deep, and as they are extremely cheap, as well as simple and strong, we freely recommend them.

Gt. Neck L. I., 1860.

I have used this pump for one summer and winter, exposed to the North West wind coming over Long Island Sound, being the coldest possible exposure, and at no time did it freeze, nor were we unable at any time to pump water with great ease.

H. B. McILVAIN.

The undersigned, having to use "West's Improved Pumps," cheerfully recommend them as simple, durable, and powerful in raising and throwing water, and for their ease of action, security against frost, and low price, we believe them superior to all others.

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J. W. POMEROY, Yonkers, N. Y.
JNO. MESSERKAI, N. Y.
DOMINICK LAWRENCE, Westchester.

Cambridge Mine, N. C., June 15, 1863.

J. D. WEST & Co:

Gents—The pump which I ordered for our Mine is received, and put to work in our underlay shaft, which we are sinking. We find that one man will with ease lift 50 gallons per minute. We lifted in three and a half hours all the water in the shaft, which measures seven by twelve feet and 30 feet deep, and it was full when we commenced. It answers our expectations in every respect, and our workmen are highly pleased with it. It will do great service with but trifling expense for repairs.

Yours, respectfully, BURR HIGGINS.

We have plenty more such certificates, but think these are enough. For Pumps, Hose, Pipe, &c., address or call upon

J. D. WEST & Co., 179 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING,

Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scripture By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans.

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PROTEST OF MISSOURI,

And the wide West.

Against the border ruffian administration of GEN. SCHOFIELD, *the protector—not of Lawrence—but of Quantrell.*

In our Congressional record, in the last *Principia,* we noted, briefly, the presentation to the Senate, by B. GRATZ BROWN, Senator from Missouri, of a Protest from a large majority of the legislature of Missouri, against the nomination of Gen. Schofield, to the position of Major General of the volunteer forces—also from Representatives in Congress from Missouri—also of all the members of Congress from Iowa—to the same effect.

We now publish the documents entire, along with the remarks of Mr. BROWN.

We deem it the more important to do so, as we notice the absence of them in leading political papers.

From the *Washington Daily Globe* of January, 21, 1864.

THE CONFIRMATION OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

MR. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask leave to submit to the Senate a memorial received from a large majority of the loyal members of the Missouri General Assembly, protesting against the confirmation by this body of the nomination of Brigadier General J. M. Schofield to the position of major general in the volunteer forces. It is in these words:

Protest from David Wagner and sixty-three other members of the Legislature of Missouri, against the nomination of John M. Schofield to be a major general in the volunteer forces of the United States.

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, December, 1863.

To the Honorable Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, do earnestly protest with your honorable body against the confirmation of Brigadier General J. M. Schofield as major general, for the reason that, during his command in this department, his influence and patronage have been partial, and favorable alone to the class commonly denominated "rebel sympathizers," and has been used against the truly loyal citizens, who have been loyal without a single taint or reproach of sympathy for pro-slavery treason or traitors. He has, moreover, associated himself with, and permitted his official influence and patronage to support that clique who are attempting to crush out the friends of the Union and liberty, and also to deprive the gallant Missouri soldiers in the Federal Army *from their rightful expression as citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise—an outrage of the blackest character, and such deprivation attempted* SOLELY *to fasten on an unwilling people a curse sought to be gotten rid of.*

Can we, need we, offer stronger reasons to your honorable body to induce you to reject such confirmation?

We believe there yet remain a sufficient number of gallant and meritorious officers, deserving of promotion without conferring honors on officers *whose influence, when in power, has been given in favoring "rebel sympathizers" and those hostile to the Federal Government.*

We claim to represent the undoubted loyal men of Missouri, and a party true to the principles and flag of the Union and freedom—a party *sustained* at the last State election *by a majority of the loyal men of this State* and NINETEEN-TWENTIETHS *of the soldiers in the field.* We have, moreover, almost without any favor or patronage from the General Government, and with the opposition of a corrupt State Government—*corrupted by proslavery secession influences*—fought this political contest, ever keeping the flag of freedom victorious.

We ask you to favorably consider our petition and protest.

David Wagner, Senator from Lewis county.
J. W. D. L. F. Mack, Senator from Greene.
Peeih Coste, Senator from St. Louis,
A. L. Gitstrap, Senator from Macon.
W. B. Edwards, Senator from Dallas.
Frederick Munch, Senator from Warren.
J. V. Pratt, Senator from Linn.
John Severence, Senator from Buchanan.
William Heren, Senator from Andrew county.
Charles H. Howland, Representative from St. Louis.
William N. Harrison, Representative from Camden.
Richard H. Melton, Representative from Benton county.
F. M. Gideon, Representative from Laney county.
T. P. Bruton, Representative from Ozark and Douglass.
G. W. Hould, Representative from Johnson county.
Orvill P. Welch, Representative from Cedar county.
Alonzo Thompson, Representative from Nodaway county.
W. R. Trapp, Representative from Andrew county.
W. M. Denby, Representative from Dade county.
Samuel Downey, of Harrison.
A. G. Hollister, of Holt county.
P. C. Lane, of Marion.
James Warmsly, of Knox.
Gert Goeble, of Franklin county.
William Follenius, of St. Charles.
A. J. Barr, of Ray county.
H. Bunce, of Cooper county.
E. B. Thomas, of St. Louis county.
James E. Callahan, of Dent county.
J. T. Fourt, of Texas county.
R. T. Cartwel, of Benton county.
C. B. Walker, of McDonald county.
E. L. Winters, of Grundy county.
Milton Million, of Lewis county.
Robert Bailey, Jr., of St. Charles county.
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W. L. Lovelace, of Montgomery county.
E. J. Bennett, of St. Louis.
S. E. Roberts, of Lawrence county.
W. A. Curry, of Cole county.
J. W. Boon, of Barry county.
Joseph A. Kennedy, of Mercer county.
John McGoldrick, of Schuyler county.
James C. Triplett, of Putnam.
A. S. O'Bannon, of Cass county.
E. W. Murphy, of Franklin county.
C. P. Johnson, of St. Louis.
N. C. Johnson, of Scott.
Benjamin F. Cook, Representative from St. Clair county.
James Southard, Representative from Dallas county.
W. H. Johnston, Representative from Daviess county.
G. L. Hewitt, of Marion.
R. F. Wingate, of St. Louis.
E. H. E. Jameson, of St. Louis.
John L. Bittinger, of Buchanan.
L. C. Marvin, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Emil Pretorious, of St. Louis.
C. C. Manwaring, of Gasconade.
J. E Smith, of Greene county.

This protest is signed by sixty-three Senators and Representatives—men of high character in their respective sections—who reflect the united loyal sentiment of the State as they recognize it; who stand in the presence of the very events of which they speak, and are personally cognizant of the maladministration charged. In the long struggle which has resulted in securing the adhesion of Missouri to the national cause, they have ever been in the front rank, staking all upon the issue, true among the truest.

The allegations set forth in the paper presented are to the effect that the military administration of General Schofield has been persistently and disgracefully favorable to rebel sympathizers and to the disloyal element in our population, at the expense of the friends of the Federal Government. It will be remembered that this officer was first left in command of the department of Missouri by General Halleck, and that he was removed from that position, after a short trial of his conduct of affairs, by the President, upon the application of a committee representing gentlemen of high standing in Missouri, charging him with disloyal practices, and with not giving a hearty support to the then struggling nation's cause. In preferring the present accusation, therefore, the members of our General Assembly only reiterate and affirm with additional intensity upon a second experience what was so forcibly represented in the first instance. It is a cumulative case of wrong, of evidence, of complaint. The modes in which outrage is alleged to have been perpetrated are various—exclusion from the service, from promotion and employment of all who had been marked by zeal or forwardness in behalf of the Government when it was a peril and not a payment to be so signalized; persecution of prominent citizens for their political faith in freedom; for the singing of a song or the cheering a victorious name; intimidation or suppression of loyal newspapers and arrest of their editors for criticising his tyrannies with too free a speech; consigning to the dungeons of a military prison, upon rebel accusation, gallant officers who had seen more battle-fields than he had ever gotten steps of undeserved promotion; and liberating of his own motion to dwell in the chief cities traitors convicted by military commission of smuggling quinine and correspondence to the enemy.

Touching the matter of the disfranchisement wrought through his instrumentality, or at least with his cognizance, upon the vote of the soldiers in the field, reference is had to the assumed military control of elections as respects judges, voters, and the disposition of troops under the sinister influences of a State organization resolute to retain power in defiance of the popular will. This specific feature of the arraignment is a political one, of which each must judge for himself, but they who object to such interference of the military arm on principle can scarcely indorse it, no matter to whose advantage exercised. That in this instance the power, with all accustomed and unaccustomed appliances, has been used against the party of freedom is proven by the very complaint itself. These gentlemen, loyal themselves to the Government of the nation, coworkers beside the Administration, would never make an issue with its military arm in their own State without cruel provocation. That fact carries its proof along with it. So much for the memorial of the loyal members of the Legislature whose names are signed to this document.

I now present, in connection with the same subject-matter and in continuation of the arraignment, the protest of the more immediate Representatives in Congress of those who sustain the Administration and the Government in Missouri. Here is their statement and remonstrance;

"Protest of BENJAMIN F. LOAN and others, Representatives in Congress from the State of Missouri, against the confirmation of the nomination of Major General Schofield."

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN: We, the undersigned, representing truly loyal congressional districts, as well as the loyal citizens of the State of Missouri, on the floor of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, do, in the name of said districts and of the loyal citizens of said State, most solemnly protest against the confirmation of the rank of major general conferred by appointment by his excellency the President of the United States, upon Brigadier General J. M. Schofield, and will ever protest, in their names, for the following reasons: the loyal citizens of the military Department of Missouri, with ourselves, are not familiar with (or known to) any act of Brigadier General Schofield which merits even the rank he now holds. From the time General Halleck left St. Louis to take command of the army before Corinth, in the spring of 1862, until General Curtis assumed command of the department of the Missouri, about October, 1862, General Schofield, as district commander, had unlimited control of military affairs in Missouri, and his administration proved a most signal failure. Porter, in northeast Missouri, was allowed to collect, in the summer of 1862, a band of guerrillas numbering some five or six thousand, with which he ravaged the country and murdered the loyal citizens for a long space of time. Poindexter, in the central part of the State, north of the Missouri river, had a similar band of about sixteen hundred, with which he committed all kinds of outrages on the loyal citizens. The southeast and southern border of Missouri were, for all practicable purposes, in the hands of the rebels. In August, Coffee, Cockrill, and others, were allowed to march a large force into the river counties on the west of the State, and defeated the Federal forces in the disastrous battle of Lone Jack, in which our loss was, in killed and wounded, very great. The rebels, after collecting a large number of recruits and conscripts and great quantities of booty, were allowed to retreat, without serious loss.

On General Curtis's arrival in Missouri, a change was effected at once. Vigorous measures for the prompt punishment of guerrillas, bushwhackers, and rebels, and their sympathizers, were adopted.

The enemy felt the necessity of changing their location, and loyal men began to realize that they were once more under the protecting influence of our country.

Shortly after General Curtis assumed command in Missouri, General Schofield, at his request, was relieved of the command of the district of Missouri and assigned to the command of the army of the frontier. This army was kept very active in marching and countermarching between Springfield, Missouri, and Fayetteville, Arkansas, and without any practical results, until indisposition compelled General Schofield to retire from the head of the army of the frontier and return to St. Louis. This providential interference resulted in the splendid victory of Prairie Grove, gained under the gallant lead of Major Generals Blunt and Herron, and which resulted in breaking up the organized rebel army in northwest Arkansas, and in driving most of its scattered fragments to the south of the Arkansas river. Perhaps disgusted with his want of success on the west side of the Mississippi river, it was understood that General Schofield, at his own request, was transferred to a command in the department of the Cumberland, where it was hoped his scientific acquirements, guided and directed by competent commanders, would prove beneficial to his country. It is not known that the hope was ever realized. Without any brilliant action to attract the attention of the country to General Schofield, and to the astonishment of all loyal men of the West, General Schofield, notwithstanding the non-action of the Senate upon his nomination to be major general, is called from the army of the Cumberland to supersede General Curtis, and to assume command over the field of his former failures. Generals Blunt and Herron, both of whom had won their promotion for gallantry on the field, and whose nominations as major generals had been confirmed by the Senate, were subordinated to this officer.

On assuming the command of the department, the quiet, peace, and order established by the judicious administration of General Curtis, and the sense of security felt by loyal and law-abiding citizens, entirely disappeared, and once more the rebels and sympathizers rejoiced in their triumph. Under his administration, Federal authority in Missouri was entirely subordinated to State rule, and the whole, was directed by a policy in sympathy with rebels, and discriminating against the loyal sentiment of the State.

Under this administration, Federal guns, as a general rule, in western Missouri, and it is believed throughout the State, have been entrusted to the hands of those in sympathy with the rebellion, to the almost entire exclusion of those of known loyalty. And one of the consequences resulting therefrom was, that a band of guerrillas, some fifteen hundred in number, penetrated to the city of Boonville, the geographical center of the State, murdering the citizens, and plundering, burning, and destroying property along their route. Another was the massacre and destruction of property at Lawrence—an act of fiendish atrocity and savage barbarity that cannot find a parallel in the annals of any country. It is true that General Schofield hastened to the vicinity of this cruel tragedy, and arrived without unnecessary delay; but it is not known, from any official report that has been made public, that any other or further action was taken than to so arrange the troops along the western boundary of Missouri as to furnish the protection to the guerrillas, as they retreated into Missouri, from the pursuing citizens of Kansas, who had hastily been assembled to revenge the foul crimes, perpetrated upon their citizens and friends; and he telegraphed triumphantly, from the western border, to Lieutenant Governor Hall, that effectual means had been taken to prevent the invasion of Missouri by the citizens of Kansas. It is to be regretted that equal energy and zeal had not been shown to have kept Missouri guerrillas out of Kansas. In a word, General Schofield's administration in Missouri has resulted in misrule, discord, and confusion, and to the destruction of the best interests of the loyal people of the State. In fact, these outrages, wrongs, and injuries are so excessive that the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri, now in session, have appointed a select committee, among other things, to investigate and report upon these wrongs and outrages. A report from this committee may be expected in about two weeks, at which time official information in relation to the military misrule in Missouri can be laid before the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

BENJ. F. LOAN,
J. W. MCCLURG,
S. H. BOYD,
HENRY T. BLOW.

The honorable gentlemen whose names are appended, and who so ably represent a large part of Missouri in the other branch of the Congress, have stated their grounds of complaint in language whose point, succinctness, and direct bearing I could not improve upon, and that I will not attempt to amplify. It will be sufficient to say, if I am correctly informed, that in regard to the part taken by General Schofield in the marching and countermarching" in the Southwest, and for acts of omission and commission not necessary here to recite, he will be made the subject of charges preferred and a court-martial demanded by a brother officer high in the confidence of the people of the West. To the other branch of this protest which relates to the arming of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Missouri, their enrollment into distinct companies, and their being intrusted with the keeping of watch and ward over their loyal neighbors, disarmed and disbanded, I wish to add a supplement. It is a communication united in, by all the members of this Congress from the State of Iowa, representing that this terrorism has even crossed the border and disturbed the quietude of their own State. I will read it, that Senators may know how others of neighboring States, men of unbiased judgment, of pure character, and large intelligence contemplate and regard this military administration of General Schofield in Missouri:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 8, 1864.

To the Loyal Delegation in Congress from the State of Missouri:

The undersigned, of the delegation from Iowa in Congress, and whose congressional districts border some three hundred miles upon the State of Missouri, have received information which gives them some alarm for the peace of the border. These representations, from responsible resources, are to the effect that known and notorious rebels, who had returned from the rebel armies into Missouri, who had been furnished with arms under the authority of Governor Gamble or General Schofield, and actually organized into companies; and that such organizations are found in the counties dangerously near the State line of Iowa. A few border military companies exist in Iowa, under State authority, barely sufficient in number to keep the peace against rebel sympathizers on either side of the line. Some outrages have been already committed in the southern tier of counties in Iowa, indicating the continued existence of the rebel secret organizations. Our constituents are firmly of the opinion that the threatened danger is solely attributable to the existing regulations in Missouri, which keep parties, loyal and disloyal, anti-slavery and pro-slavery, so nearly balanced, and the latter so well armed that affrays, robberies, and slaughter may at any time break forth, not only in Missouri, but across the border in our State. The feeling is such that in some border counties of Iowa, we are advised, petitions are circulating for the removal of General Schofield, to whom they assign the responsibility for this perilous condition of the coterminous territory.

We believe that permanent peace will not be established there, until one party or the other in Missouri, pro-slavery or anti-slavery, disloyal or loyal, shall gain an acknowledged supremacy in authority and in numbers. We ask you, gentlemen, who have the right to be heard at Washington, to counsel measures which will preserve order and law, where they can only be found, under the control of men who offer blood and treasure to save the country, not under the armed interference of men who have offered blood and treasure to destroy the country.

The feeling in our districts is increasing in intensity. Our people resent the indignity of arming again their old enemies on the border; and we warn, through you, the State you represent, of the coming danger, if the enemy whom our troops have conquered at the front is sent to the rear only to be re-armed there to our greater peril.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN A. KASSON, *Fifth District.*
JAMES F. WILSON, *First District.*
J. B. GRINNELL, *Fourth District.*

The undersigned, being members of Congress from the State of Iowa, concur in the foregoing statements.

H. PRICE, *Second District.*
WILLIAM B. ALLISON, *Third District.*
A. W. HUBBARD, *Sixth District.*

A statement so full and so significant cannot, I am persuaded, be without its influence upon the minds of Senators. The arming of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Missouri on the ground that amnesty to them implies protection; that to return them and protect them in the sections desolated by their treason requires they should be armed in self-defense; that to arm them thus in the midst of a loyal population equally armed would result in conflict, inevitably; that therefore, to preserve the peace, it is further necessary to disarm the loyal population—all this may be very logical from the premises, but it has this one fatal defect, that it subordinates the rights and securities, the lives and the fortunes of the conquerors in this war to a futile, faithless conciliation of the men of treason.

One other matter deserves mention here. The days past have been few since an honorable Senator from Minnesota felt called upon to introduce a resolution in this body to elicit information and compel justice to soldiers of his State confined in jail at Jefferson City, under this same *regime,* and in pursuance of a kindred policy that would punish as a crime hostility to slavery in Missouri. The case is not an isolated one, as was well attested by the Senator from Kansas. The blue-eyed northern boy marching from his far-away home to confront a rebellion contending for mastery of the State—his heart aglow, perhaps, with traditions of freedom—finds transgression against the slave code visited with unrelenting harshness, while oblivion drapes a corresponding breach of the articles of war.

Mr. President, the pith and meaning of all this protest and memoralizing is, to ask that this honorable body, the Senate of the United States, famed for the prudence of its judgments and the self-reliance of its courses, will by no act in this connection give its indorsement to such a departmental military administration as has been set forth. The loyal people of Missouri have suffered and are still loyal; have been smitten where they should have met caress; yet do not have it in contemplation to forego either their attachment to freedom or their support of the Government. They simply ask, and have asked continuously in the appropriate quarter, that, even at this late day, the remedy of a change may be applied; but above all and before all, in the memory of a long trial and in justice to an unquailing spirit, they demand that they shall not be now humiliated before this nation "with the advice and consent of the Senate," as would be done by the confirmation of this nomination.

Mr. President, having received these communications from the Representatives of the State in the General Assembly and the members of Congress in the other House both of my own State and of Iowa, and from various quarters, I have deemed it my duty that they should be presented to the Senate with the words of explanation with which I have accompanied them. I now submit them and move that they be laid on the table. I presume it is not necessary to print them, as they have already been printed.

The motion was agreed to.

For the Principia.

ABHORRENCE OF SLAVEHOLDERS,

In Great Britain.

The American newspapers contain an amusing story of an officer who refused to return a colored soldier's salute. Whereupon a brother officer who happened to be the lord and master of a gig in which both were riding, coolly requested him to part company. The modern version, apparently, of the ancient scruple, about rowing in the same boat.

It is wonderful Americans do not more generally find out, the profound vulgarity there is in this prejudice to color. No gentleman ever had it, and nobody who has it is anywhere a gentleman. It may not be necessary here to debate the question of moral guilt. There might be the same prudent abstinence in the case of the executioner. It is not known whether the church which is most explicit on such subjects, has made distinct declaration of the souls's state of an executioner requesting the last offices of religion, with the sword before which a hundred have fallen, glittering behind his pillow. But however this may be, nobody but a finisher of the law was ever anxious to claim relationship with the deadly family. Guilty or not, there is something about them all, which has an ill smell in the nostrils of general men. It may be quite a prejudice; but it is there, and there is no help for it. The nobles of Europe, the Bourbon or Nassau and their followers of sixteen quarterings, have no such scruples. They never had any of the dirty calling in their families. As intimated before, the calling might for argument's sake, be no more immoral than the nightman's; but nobody was ever anxious to parade connection with the unsavory vocation. It would be much the same, if a man only let out that though not himself the cousin of a nightman, he had been born and bred among those that were. There would be the same involuntary stoppings of the nose, and lighting bits of paper to invigorate the atmosphere. If anybody refrains, it is only by a great effort; and the man who does most, is nearest to sickening at his own success. There is a lofty spirit abroad in the world, which feels all voluntary communion with slave-driving as an indignity and a stain. It is not the being a slave is infamous; it is being the slave-driver. We dislike you with the dislike we keep for the baser sort, and do not expend upon ordinary evil-doers. You have had time enough to learn and to be ashamed; and of many of you it may be said, that you have only grown more rampant by your studies. We should like there to be a correct understanding; we do not ride in gigs with you, and no mistake. We would as soon be seen walking down the strand, (why not Broadway?) with the last garroter who has sufficiently recovered his health to take the air. Of course we confine our active animosity to the personally guilty. But we like none of you, male or female, where there is the Pro-slavery smell. It tells too plainly, that you have not been in contact with the rose. If there is anybody here who tolerates you, we do not like them, either. For those the law would consider as under the influence of others, allowance shall be made,—provided always they will not spit, or in other ways infringe the laws of human society. If you are ugly after all, as the French bishop said when he saw a most uninviting-looking spider,—"*Pauvre bete,—ce n'est pas ta faute.*" [Poor creature it is not your fault]. But be fully persuaded, all you who have the smell of slavery about you, that the dislike to you and yours is deep and large, and inveterate fools must they be anywhere, who court the association.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London, S.E., 14 Jan. 1864.

WHY OPPRESSION IS TOLERATED

In England and America.

BY GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

A certain class, in England have base personal interests, leading them to desire that, like the liberty-men in the Southern States, every man may flog his own negro. They love the power to flog, and consider it at once as the road to private objects, and the badge of superiority. They would feel it a step downwards in the world, if they were to lose the power of flogging. Like reasonable men, they stand up for their liberties and institutions; and the interested in all manner of flogging are ready to join their cry.

And why is it that the counter motives which are effective in the other case, are so inoperative in this? To a great extent, it is through the old feudal distinction between gentlemen and serfs. A gentleman is a man who cannot safely be kicked; a serf is one who can. Every man whom another man has the power of punishing for conscientiously exercising a trust the law confides to him, is a serf of low degree; particularly if he submits without all the resistance by protest and every legal means the law has left him. But if he is a serf, an algebraist will have little difficulty in assigning what the others are. As far as a serf is from what a member of a free state ought to be, so far is the other from what in a free state should be allowed. Both in England and America, there may be a small number who love to be kicked; but it will generally be found to solve itself, into possessing a share of the power of kicking. Few men are kicked for love.

It is virtually the same dispute as is on foot in America. The elector here has the advantage that he is not distinguished in color. So much the better for him. But there is a mental coloring, which divides us into negroes of the soul and mean though powerful whites both in soul and body. Between the very black and very white, are mulattoes of all shades and differences. There is the noble of pure race, who is prepared to oust the tenant who does not vote for his landlord's man; and there are petty pelting imitators of all degrees, down to the man who will not smoke his sixtyfold taxed tobacco from any dealer whose vote is not given for the tax.

As in America so here, there is hope, and for the same reasons. The good cause will prove the better cause in the end; because good men are always joining it, and falling off from the other. The oppressed might have gone on long enough, if they had found none stronger than themselves to help them. But it is God's ordinance, that though wealth and power are great corrupters of the human heart, there shall always be a portion who have the ability and the will to turn these advantages to the assistance of their weaker neighbors. Let ill-humor and suffering say what they like, there always was a portion of the aristocracy who set themselves on the sufferers' side, and always will be. In the present case, it is not they that are asleep.

CONTINGENT FUND---$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had *ten thousand dollars* at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the Publisher,

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4,381, New York.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.

To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or address by mail,

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y.

THE ARREARS OF PAY TO COLORED TROOPS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—No one can overstate the intense anxiety with which the officers of colored regiments in this Department are awaiting action from Congress in regard to arrears of pay of their men.

It is not a matter of dollars and cents only; it is a question of common honesty—whether the United States Government has sufficient integrity for the fulfillment of an explicit business contract.

The public seems to suppose that all required justice will be done by the passage of a bill equalizing the pay of all soldiers for the future. But, so far as my own regiment is concerned, this is but half the question. My men have been nearly sixteen months in the service, and for them the immediate issue is the question of arrears.

They understand the matter thoroughly, if the public do not. Every one of them knows that he volunteered under an explicit *written assurance* from the War Department that he should have the pay of a white soldier. He knows that for five months the regiment received that pay, after which it was cut down from the promised $13 per month to $10, for some reason to him inscrutable.

He does *not* know—for I have not yet dared to tell the men—that the Paymaster has been already reproved by the Pay Department for fulfilling even in part the pledges of the War Department; that at the next payment the ten dollars are to be further reduced to seven; and that, to crown the whole, all the previous overpay is to be again deducted or "stopped" from the future wages, thus leaving them a little more than *a dollar a month* for six months to come, unless Congress interfere!

Yet so clear were the terms of the contract that Mr. Solicitor Whiting, having examined the original instructions from the War Department issued to Brig.-Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, admits to me (under date of Dec. 4, 1863,) that "the faith of the Government was thereby pledged to every officer and soldier enlisted under that call."

He goes on to express the generous confidence that "the pledge will be honorably fulfilled."— I observe that every one at the North seems to feel the same confidence, but that, meanwhile, the pledge is unfulfilled. Nothing is said in Congress about fulfilling it. I have not seen even a proposition in Congress to pay the colored soldiers, *from date of enlistment,* the same pay with white soldiers; and yet anything short of that, is an unequivocal breach of contract, so far as this regiment is concerned.

Meanwhile the land sales are beginning, and there is danger of every foot of land being sold from beneath my soldiers' feet, because they have not the petty sum which Government first promised, and then refused to pay.

The officers' pay comes promptly and fully enough, and this makes the position more embarrassing. For how are we to explain to the men, the mystery that Government can afford us a hundred or two dollars a month, and yet must keep back six of the poor thirteen which it promised them? Does it not naturally suggest the most cruel suspicions in regard to us? And yet nothing but their childlike faith in their officers, and in that incarnate soul of honor, Gen. Saxton, has sustained their faith, or kept them patient, thus far.

There is nothing mean or mercenary about these men, in general. Convince them that the Government actually needs their money, and they would serve it barefooted and on half rations, and without a dollar—for a time. But, unfortunately, they see white soldiers beside them, whom they know to be in no way their superiors for any military service, receiving hundreds of dollars for re-enlisting from this impoverished Government, which can only pay seven dollars out of thirteen to its black regiments. And they see, on the other hand, those colored men who refused to volunteer as soldiers, and who have found more honest paymasters than the United States Government, now exulting in well-filled pockets, and able to buy the little homesteads the soldiers need, and to turn the soldiers' families into the streets. Is this a school for self-sacrificing patriotism?

I should not speak thus urgently were it not becoming manifest that there is to be no promptness of action in Congress, even as regards the future pay of colored soldiers—and that there is especial danger of the whole matter of *arrears* going by default. Should it be so, it will be a repudiation more ungenerous than any which Jefferson Davis advocated or Sydney Smith denounced. It will sully with dishonor all the nobleness of this opening page of history, and fix upon the North a brand of meanness worse than either Southerner or Englishman has yet dared to impute. The mere *delay* in the fulfillment of this contract has already inflicted untold suffering, has impaired discipline, has relaxed loyalty, and has begun to implant a feeling of sullen distrust in the very regiments whose early career solved the problem of the nation, created a new army, and made peaceful emancipation possible.

Hilton Head, Jan. 22, 1864.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

SETTLING OF THE SOUTH WITH A LOYAL PEOPLE.

Partition of the land among the Working Population—Speculations put to rest—Soldiers, Sailors, Workmen and negroes only, entitled to Pre-emption—Chances for Business Men and the actual Settlers,

From our Special Correspondent:

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 22, 1864.

The following document, issued to the inhabitants of this Department by Gen. Saxton, incorporates orders from the Treasury Department for the partition of lands among the working population. To save trouble in refuting argument or cavil based upon mis-statements hereafter, it should be distinctly understood that the plantations referred to, in the order, have already once been sold at public auction, for direct taxes past due; that they were bought in by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, for and on behalf of the North; that they are, therefore, Public Lands, and may be legally disposed of, as such, just as the lands sold for taxes in any other part of the country are sold.

Thus much, to confute the probable assumptions of Rebel sympathisers, that the plantations on the Sea islands of South Carolina, have been sold as confiscated lands.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 16, 1864.

The following instructions, which have been received by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, are announced for the information and benefit of all concerned:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1864.

"GENTLEMEN: By direction of the President, I transmit the following instructions, which you will observe in disposing of lands struck off to the United States. You will consider them as applying to all lands in your district which are now, or may be hereafter owned by the United States, except such as are or may be set apart for military, naval, school, or revenue purposes, and the plantations on St. Helena Island known as 'Land's End,' and the 'Ben Chaplin's Place,' and the City of Beaufort on Port Royal Island.

"All previous instructions, or parts thereof, which conflict with those now given, are hereby rescinded. Yours respectfully,

"S. P. CHASE.

"To U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners.

"ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN RELATION TO THE DISPOSITION OF LANDS.

"1. You will allow any loyal person of 21 years of age or upward, who has at any time since the occupation by the national forces, resided for six months or now resides upon, or is engaged in cultivating any lands in your district owned by the United States, to enter the same for preemption to the extent of one, or, at the option of the preemptor, two tracts of twenty acres each

paying therefor $1,25 per acre. You will give preference in all cases, to heads of families, and to married women whose husbands are engaged in the service of the United States, or are necessarily absent.

"2. You will permit each soldier, sailor, or marine actually engaged in the service of the United States, or any who may have been, or hereafter shall be honorably discharged, to preempt and purchase in person or by authorized agent at the rate of $1,25 per acre, one tract of twenty acres of land if single, and if married, two tracts of twenty acres each, *in addition* to the amount a head of family, or married woman in the absence of her husband, is allowed to preempt and purchase under the general privilege of loyal persons.

"3. Each preemptor, on filing his claim and receiving his certificate of preemption, must pay in United States notes two fifths of the price, and the residue on receiving a deed for the parcels of land prempted, and a failure to make complete payment on receipt of the deed, will forfeit all rights under the preemption, as well as partial payments for the land.

"4. When persons authorized to purchase by preemption desire to enter upon and cultivate lands not yet surveyed, they may do so; but they will be required to conform, in their selections,as nearly as possible to the probable line of the surveys, and to take and occupy them subject to correction of title and occupation by actual surveys, when made.

"5. In making surveys, such reservations for paths and roadways will be made, as will allow easy and convenient access to the several subdivisions entered for sale and occupancy by preemption or otherwise. A. LINCOLN.

"Approved Dec. 31, 1863."

These instructions, it will be seen, apply to all, soldiers as well as citizens. The Superintendents and Teachers in this Department, are hereby directed to give their entire attention to the carrying out these instructions, and to assist the people, to the extent of their power in locating, staking out their claims, and securing their title deeds under this order of the President, which, in its beneficent results, is to be second only to the Proclamation of Emancipation. I also recommend the people to lose no time in preempting their claims, and in preparing their grounds for the coming harvest. The foundation of all national wealth and prosperity is in the soil. No people can be truly prosperous who neglect its cultivation.

Freedmen,you should plow deep, plant carefully and in season, cultivate diligently, and you will reap abundant harvests. First, provide for an ample supply of corn and vegetables; then remember that cotton is the great staple here. I advise you to plant all you can, of it. So profitable was its culture in the old days of slavery, that your former masters said "Cotton is King." It is expected that you will show, in a Free South, that cotton is more of a king than ever. R. SAXTON,
Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

The order above given has been promptly acted on, by large numbers of persons entitled under its provisions to pre-empt. Meetings of freedmen and their families have been held upon plantations, and a mass meeting of the civil, military, and naval inhabitants of Beaufort has assembled and twice adjourned, in wich the new tenure of the land was discussed and explained. At first, not more than one fifth of the pre-emptors were negroes; the rest being soldiers, sailors, marines, civilians, etc.—G. B.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockholders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER,
WILLIAM GOODELL,
J. W. ALDEN, } *Trustees.*
S. S. JOCELYN,
EDWARD GILBERT,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the *Principia Association*, the Publisher was authorized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. Our canvassing and local agents are requested to make thorough work in their respective localities, and report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper will be the same, viz. $2.00 in advance, to all subscribers receiving it by mail, and 50 cts. addition for delivery in the cities.

J. W. Alden Publisher,
and Treas'r of Prin. Asso.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Principia is a weekly newspaper published at 104 William St. N. Y. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the Independent, and will be sent to subscribers at *two dollars* a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our fathers framed it, and not as the slave holders construe it. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controvert its positions, and no one can thoroughly post himself in newspaper literature without the PRINCIPIA.

Address the publisher, J. W. Alden.
Box 4381, New York.

Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same amount of advertising in the Principia.

J. W. Alden Publisher.

TWO CONFLICTING POLICIES.

Which of the two shall prevail?

There are manifestly two opposite schemes of policy, striving for the ascendency, in our Government. We present characteristic specimens of each, that our readers may judge between them. A uniform policy we need, and must have, before long.

I. Our record of the proceedings of Congress, last week, closed with some particulars, extracted from the Washington *Daily Globe*, of the discussion, in the Senate, of the Bill reported by MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, in which no provision was made for the payment of bounty to colored soldiers, as to white, a feature vindicated by MR. WILSON, and opposed by MR. GRIMES. In the same connection, MR. POMEROY inquired on what authority a bonus of three or four hundred dollars was given to the *masters* of slaves entering the service, instead of giving it to the soldier himself—a question eliciting various remarks. MR. POWELL, of Kentucky, gave notice of a motion for striking out the third section of the bill, which gives freedom to the wife, mother, and children of the slave mustered into the service, and to himself.

The fact that such a discussion could have occurred in the Senate of the United States, at this late day, is evidence of the fact that the policy of the Government respecting emancipation, and respecting the status, rights, and protection of the colored people is far enough from being yet settled, and settled in favor of freedom, justice, and righteousness; as the freedom-loving supporters of the Government have so confidently supposed. In that single fifteen minutes talk, in the Senate, abolitionists not resolutely bent on self-deception and quietude, may discover the pressing necessity of increasing activity in circulating and forwarding anti-slavery memorials and petitions to Congress. The position of the distinguished Chairman of the Military Committee, an honored son of Massachusetts, and supposed to represent the views of the Republican or Union majority, in that reputedly banner State, is particularly calculated to excite alarm.

Since our last paper went to press, another piece of intelligence, equally unexpected and unwelcome, reaches us from Hilton Head. A letter to the *N. Y. Tribune*, vouched for, by that journal, as from "an officer of rank in one of the regiments," furnishes a detailed account of the shameful facts that the pay of a colored regiment has been twice reduced, since their enlistment, first from $13 to $10, and then, prospectively, to $7, subject to a still further deduction for alleged "over-pay," in the past, reducing the future pay to a *little more than a dollar a month*, for six months to come, unless Congress interfere! With all this, is the additional grievance that the payments are sadly in arrears, to the great injury of the soldiers, while their officers are promptly paid. These statements, if they are to be regarded as trustworthy, as they appear to be, should make the nation blush with shame, and tremble with alarm. The way out of our calamities is not by "robbing the poor because he is poor," and "withholding the hire" of our country's defenders. Our dependence, under God, in this struggle, upon the colored people, is now generally recognized. How can we expect their help, unless we treat them as brave men deserve to be treated? Congress should lose no time, in correcting these abuses. We cannot but hope that they will do so. The letter to which we have alluded, will be found in this paper.

II. We gladly turn to a brighter side of the picture. We publish, in this paper, an authenticated order of leading officers of the Government, for the "settling of the South with a loyal people," without distinction of race or color. President Lincoln, Secretary Chase, and Gen. Saxton, have done themselves much honor, and the country an important service, by this measure.

We put these two classes of facts in juxtaposition to each other, in order to show, in the contrast, what the earnestly loyal in the country want, and what they do not want. They ask equal and impartial justice for all men.

They ask an uniform, consistent, comprehensive policy, for the protection of that portion of the people who most need protection. They ask for such a system of honest, straightforward measures as shall render it consistent for God to prosper us; such as shall inspire the confidence, the courage, the enthusiastic, settled, determined, and steady exertions of those who, at the present juncture, are essential instrumentalities, in the arrangements of Divine Providence, for our deliverance.

BROWNSON ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The January Number, 1864, of *Brownson's Quarterly Review* contains an elaborate article of 36 pages, on the Federal Constitution, in the editor's characteristic and strong style. The object, which appears in the first paragraph, is, to "maintain that State secession is State suicide." This he does by an argument peculiarly his own, though mainly coincident with the Conservative, rather than the Progressive or Democratic standpoint, which latter he appears to regard as Revolutionary, as it doubtless is, when autocratic despotisms are to be overthrown by the people, though not so, when, as in the present case, the attempted revolution is by an oligarchy against the Free institutions under the shadow of which it had suicidally been permitted to exist. It is not an attempted Democratic revolution with which our Government is called to contend.

It is interesting and instructive, however, to see that, whether tested by the Democratic axioms of the Declaration of Independence, or by the principles of those who are evermore pleading for a strong and stable Government, the rebellion of the slaveholding oligarchy stands condemned. If the people be sovereign, then it is a rebellion against the people. If "the Government" be sovereign *over* the people, then it is a rebellion against the Government, by a lean minority of the people. This may account for the fact that some who are no zealots for inalienable rights, either in the white or the colored man, are on the side of the Government against the present rebellion. An oligarchal Government might suit them better than a Democratic one. They go for the existing Government, nevertheless.

The bearing of the Constitution on slavery, or the constitutional power of the Federal Government over it, are not among the topics directly discussed by Mr. Brownson, nor are we able, from a perusal of his article, to determine what may be his views on those subjects. Incidentally, however, it appears from the last page, that he does not reckon himself among those who wish to "preserve intact the cherished institution of slavery." This, and more than this—his decided hostility to slavery—we knew, previously, from other writings of Mr. Brownson.

Yet, without touching directly, the question of slavery and the Constitution, nor the question of the "State right" of maintaining slavery, the writer of the article, whether unconsciously, or otherwise, does, in reality, like every other writer against the pretended right of secession, decide in favor of the national right of control over American slavery. He does this, by proving that we are one nation, not a plurality of nations; from which it inevitably follows—whether we will or no—that the responsibilities of nationality irresistably attach themselves to us. To deny these responsibilities, men instinctively assert, as they are evermore doing, that the people of the non-slaveholding states have no more to do with the enslavement of a portion of the American people, in the Southern States, than they have with that of a portion of the people of Turkey or Russia—a statement equivalent to a denial of a common nationality including all the States! This was the foundation upon which the *Princeton Review*, some time since, undertook to prove that it would be morally wrong for the Federal Government and the American people, except as a dire military necessity, to protect four millions of native Americans, loyal and innocent subjects of the Government, from the horrors of chattel slavery. Upon no other foundation could Mr. Beecher, at Exeter Hall, attempt to convince a Christian audience that our tolerance of the enslavement of a portion of the American people, was an exercise of Christian forbearance, faith, and fidelity to religious principle—a position in advance, if possible, even of the *Princeton Review*. The underpinning of these sophistries is as effectually knocked out—whether intentionally or otherwise—by the argument of MR. BROWNSON, as by "OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS," a pamphlet issued from the *Principia* office, and habitually used, as is well known, by President LINCOLN, who has kept it constantly on his table, as a magazine for reference and use, whenever the pretended right of secession should come up, in conversation or otherwise, for discussion.

MR. BROWNSON has done a service, by adding one more illustration of the fact that no man, whatever his theories of civil government, or of the Constitution may be, can write an effective argument against the pretended right of secession, without affirming and proving the fact of the undivided nationality of the American people, under their constitutional Government—a fact inseparable from the fact of national responsibility for the protection of the entire American people.

AFFAIRS OF THE WEST.

Our readers, we trust, will not fail to give their attention to the "*Protest of Missouri and the wide West*" to the border control of Gen. SCHOFIELD by whom the friends of Union and Liberty in that region have so long been oppressed, and the hold of the Federal Government itself on Missouri so manifestly imperiled. These documents, now before Congress, in connection with the Manifesto of the Missouri and Kansas Delegates to the President, and the speeches of some of the delegates in Cooper Institute, already known to our readers, should be carefully remembered and laid up for future reference, by those who would understand the passing history of our times, and the discussions necessarily growing out of it, in relation to measures for the security of the future. While we have no disposition to magnify the errors of those who have the direction of public affairs, nor to preserve the record of them for purposes of personal accusation, partizan warfare, President-making, or anything of the kind, we deem it indispensible to the success of our republican experiment in general, and of the present momentous crisis of it, in particular, that the people should continue to maintain their hitherto cherished habits of a strict scrutiny of public men and measures, and free expression of opinion, as essential, alike, to the rights of the people and to the wise conduct and stability of the government. Never has the necessity and the utility of such vigilance been more marked and manifest than during the present war. Without disparagement to any of our public functionaries, we must say it, for the due honor of democratic institutions, that to the voice of the people, chiefly and primarily, and that, too, mainly through the public press, as well, as by petition and personal interviews, as well as by the ballot box—and frequently in the form of free criticism and even of rebuke—may be traced the initiation of almost every efficient measure for the suppression of the rebellion, by the removal of its cause—slavery—and by the dismissal of its sympathizing partizans from places of power. The tendencies of all wars, in republics, to military dictatorships, subversive of liberty, are well known, and can be guarded against, in no way, but by the free, wise, and judicious exercise of public scrutiny of public measures. Readers of the *Principia*, if any there are, who may have thought it too severe in its criticisms of particular measures, particularly the conduct of Western affairs, will do well to notice the array of leading western names, the facts to which they bear testimony, and the opinions they express concerning them, which are now laid before Congress, in the documents we this day publish. If, as is reported, Gen. Schofield is not to be returned to his Western command, it will be because the people, their presses, and their representatives have protested against it, and made their remonstrances heard. If any evidence be wanted, in confirmation of this, it may be found in the virulent abuse to which all remonstrants have been subjected by the copperhead presses and orators of the day, and their rage and desperation at the disclosures made by them.

CONGRESS AND COLORED SOLDIERS.

We ask the attention of our readers to the debates and proceedings in the Senate, on bounties to colored soldiers, and on the liberation of their "mothers, wives, sisters, and children," which will be found in our record of Congress news, this week.—We ask them whether it be manly, christian, statesman-like, politic, or patriotic, at a time like this, to higgle with volunteers, on their bounty money, because of their color, to offer them $100 only, when white men are offered $300,—to make this difference because, from their more pressing necessities or loftier patriotism, it was calculated that their services could be obtained cheaper than those of the whites. Then, think of the cool deliberation whether "the mothers, wives, sisters, and children" of the heroic defenders of *our* "white" livered *liberties* are to be retained in the condition of slaves, after our country shall have been delivered by them:—or of suspending such a question upon the contingency whether the enslavers of these "mothers, wives, sisters, and children" are loyal or disloyal; Think of the "*loyalty*" of those who, would hold them in bondage!—Notice, likewise, the impudent proposal of Senator Powell of Kentucky (lately accused by his colleague, Davis,of treason) to strike out the liberating clause, altogether; and see how he fortifies his argument by citing the "*Chicago platform*," and appealing to the Constitution as construed by Union Senators themselves! Are we to have no becoming answers to such impudence?

Think of these things! See how our champions are fettered by their old pledges and false theories, and say whether a higher standard is not needed.

Since the above was written the order for a draft of half a million of men, on the 10th of March, gives new emphasis to our remarks.—Will the people, whether Union men or Copperheads, prefer to be drafted, rather than give the negroes the same bounty allowed to whites?

For the Principia.

THE CONSTITUTION---INQUIRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It is a disputed question, Does the Constitution authorize or sanction Slavery? It is important that it should be examined, and determined by every American citizen, for on its solution may be depend the life or death of the Government. It has been thus discussed in your colums, but it may be well to have line upon line.

I find in one of the Amendments to the Constitution (see Art. v. of Amendments) the following—"No person shall · · · be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This amendment, with others, was adopted in due form agreeably to the provisions of Article 5th of the Constitution. It is therefore a part and parcel of the Constitution, the same as it had been one of the original articles. In view of this, the abolitionists, or a portion of them, contend that slavery has no legal existence in this country.

Those, who think otherwise, contend that as slavery is a State institution, and the power to abolish it was not yielded by the States, when the Constitution was adopted, the national Government has no power to abolish it. In answer to this it is said that in Article 6. of the Constitution, it is provided that "this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made, in pursuance thereof · · · shall be the supreme Law of the Land; "and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Mason (the rebel ambassador of the "Confederate States") said, in the Senate of the United States, *there is no law for slavery*. It is not a subject of legislation, but of brute force. It exists, as a pro-slavery lawyer of this city once said, "by virtue of a sort of common law."

Now, Messrs. Editors, inasmuch as the slaves have been, and are, deprived of their "liberty" without any "due process of law," are they not entitled—every one of them—to their freedom, under the Constitution of the United States? Can any expounder of the Constitution prove the contrary? "Due process of law" is, in the words of the late learned John C. Spencer, "indictment" by a grand jury, arraignment before a competent court, and tried by a petty jury." No guiltless slave has been thus prosecuted, arraigned, or tried. In view of this state of things, tens of thousands are signing petitions to Congress for an Act emancipating all persons of African decent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States; and among the petitioners is one at least, of the most eminent lawyers in the country. Let every friend of the Constitution, every friend of humanity, put his signature to one of these petitions. The country has long enough been *humbugged* with the fantasy that the Constitution forbade emancipation and protected the slaveholder, in his claim to the unrequited services of his slave.

Such a declaration ought to have been promulgated when the Amendment was adopted. The slaveholding oligarchy with their Northern allies, prevented it. Now the freemen of the country are in the ascendency. Let them improve the opportunity, and put an end to the Rebellion, by removing the cause.

T.

Church of the Puritans.—Lectures on Bunyan's Holy War. The fourth Lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, next Sabbath evening, on the March of Emanuel in person, with his forces, for the Conquest of the Town of Mansoul. Services at half-past seven.

OBITUARY.—Died, October 14th, 1863, after a protracted illness of one year and nearly ten months, MRS. SARAH JANE CALDWELL, wife of Mr. William Caldwell, of Hickory, Washington Co., Pa. She was a daughter of Rev. David French.

Early in life, she made a profession of religion, and in her life she adorned that profession, by a godly walk and holy conversation. There was a language in her actions that had power, and such a language as could not but commend the Gospel of God. She was strictly conscientious, and doing nothing contrary to the law of Christ that was in her power to avoid. She was always cheerful and happy. She showed that there was nothing revolting or melancholy in the religion of Christ.

In the year 1842, she engaged in public, social covenanting, at South Buffalo; and she remembered her vows, and acted agreeably to them, in every relation of life. As a wife, she was kind and affectionate—a helpmeet, not merely in temporal things, but in spiritual. Being intelligent in religious knowledge, she was capable of affording gratification to her worthy husband, in her conversation on subjects of religion. The children God gave her, she carefully brought up for Him. She was remarkably tender of them, and showed a great concern for their eternal interest. She was beautiful in her life towards her neighbors. It was her resolution not to be hasty in taking up an evil report against them, knowing the wisdom of the Psalmist's direction, and that both sides should be heard, before either giving weight to what she heard, or making it known to others. Her friendship was permanent and abiding; and she had the art of making those exceedingly happy with whom she was in company. She always loved the Christian, and regarded not the external circumstances in which he was placed.

In short, she was an humble, devoted, sweet, Christian woman. And she loved the ordinances of religion. The house of God was a lovely place to her. She was glad when it was said, "Let us go up to the house of the Lord." She attended, even in ill health, as God gave her opportunity. And she was especially concerned for the prosperity of the church. But at last she was called to part with all. She thought she might be continued on earth for some time to come—did not feel so ill, the day previous to her death, as she had done before—was easier, and her cough nearly ceased; yet she quoted promises made to the church, the night before her death, and conversed as though she knew that she was at the portals of heaven. On looking out through the window, and seeing the morning star exceeding bright, she spoke beautifully of herself, that she would soon be a bright star in the Redeemer's crown.

At length she seemed to sleep, but in a little while it was discovered that a change was coming over her countenance. She slept quietly and peacefully—did not want to speak, but died without a struggle.[*Com.*]

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JAN 30.

Tennessee—*Longstreet in force.—Another siege of Knoxville threatened.—Severe skirmishing.*—Affairs in Tennessee are becoming serious. Gen. Longstreet, with fresh re-inforcements, has suddenly made his appearance in the vicinity of Knoxville, which he threatens. Several skirmishes with portions of his force have already occurred, with no decisive result. The severest of these took place at Dandridge, on Sunday the 17th. During the first part of the fight, the prospect was decidedly unfavorable, but a well-executed cavalry charge,turned the fortunes of the day. Our entire loss was about 150. Our forces subsequently fell back to Knoxville. Our latest intelligence from Knoxville is to the 22nd. Much excitement prevailed. Men had been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries put in position. Gen. Foster was fully confident of his ability to hold the place. Longstreet has a strong and well-fortified position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into the valley on either side, with great facility. Further exciting intelligence is expected very soon.

Alabama.—*Unsuccessful Rebel attack on Athens.—Items.*—Information from Gen. Dodge, at Pulaski, Tenn., under date of the 26th inst., says:

The enemy crossed the Tennessee river last night, and attacked Athens, Ala., this morning, and were defeated, and are now trying to get back.

The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence, to attack Johnson's force crossing there, and Col. Harrison, with 600 Rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence and were badly defeated.

Still later advices say that Gen. Dodge has badly whipped Johnson at Florence.

In all probability the rebel raid is at an end.

Reported Mutiny.—*Desertions.*—It is reported that a serious mutiny recently occurred in the rebel camp in Virginia. Two Mississippi regiments attempted to desert in a body, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. They were fired upon by rebel troops ordered to resist their progress; a brisk passage at arms ensued, when they were conquered, and compelled to return to the service of the Confederacy. Deserters bring this story. Our troops are said to have heard the firing. Desertions from all portions of rebeldom are frequent.

The obsructions in Charleston Harbor.—A correspondent of the Beaufort *Free South*, under date of "Morris Island, Jan. 21," says:

The obstructions in the channel between Forts Sumpter and Moultrie are entirely gone, and the opinion of naval officers is, that there are now no impediments to our fleet's progress, except those extending from James Island to the "Middle Ground." Of the nature of these "obstructions" it is impossible to judge—though, probably, not half so formidable as has been imagined.

Southern Items.—*Hospital buildings burned at Camp Winder.—Attempt to destroy Jeff. Davis' house.—The bombardment of Charleston.—Alexander H. Stephens.—The Petersburg Express* of January 22, says:

"Several hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed.

"An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday night last.

"Nearly half our military force is scattered as absentees and stragglers over the country, which, if returned, not another man would be needed in the field.

"The steamer A. D. Vance ran on the beach under the guns of Fort Caswell, while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington. The crew are supposed to be safe. The cargo will be saved, and the ship lost.

The *Charleston Courier* of Tuesday, says:

"The bombardment of the city continues the same as previously reported. The damage done is extraordinarily small, considering the number of shots and the weight of the metal fired."

The Richmond *Inquirer* of Jan. 19, says:

Mr. Hidell, Secretary to the Vice-President, received a dispatch yesterday, from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. Stephens. He was attacked on Sunday morning. This attack, with the well-known state of his health during the winter, creates serious apprehensions in regard to him.

[From this it would seem that the report of Stephens' having fled to Europe is untrue. Many however, express doubts as to the truth of the *Inquirer's* statement, which they pronounce only a ruse to conceal the real facts of the case.)

General Butler's Department.—*Successful expedition up the James River.—An important Order:*—

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 25.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. Graham, by my direction, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the Peninsula, made a landing on the James river, 7 miles below Fort Powhatan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured twenty-two of the enemy, (seven of the signal corps,) and brought away ninety-nine negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork, large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner, 240 boxes of tobacco, and five Jews, preparing to run the blockade, and returned without the loss of a man. [Signed.]

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, FORT MONROE, Jan. 24.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—Inasmuch as the rebels of the Confederate States are sending their women and children through the lines of this department, and retaining by law all able-bodied male persons, it is ordered:

I. That no white women or children will be permitted to come through the lines without a pass from these headquarters, or the headquarters of the,Army of North Carolina.

II. All able-bodied men will be received, detained until reported to these headquarters, or the headquarters of the District and Army of North Carolina, and orders are given concerning them.

III. Nothing in this order shall be construed to conflict with General Order No. 46, relating to colored persons.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Major and A. A. G.

The Alabama again.—The ship *Contest* Capt. Jennings, from Yokohama, Japan, with a cargo of teas for New York, was recently burned, off Watcher's Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the rebel privateer Alabama.

Captures.—The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

On the night of January 2, the U. S. steamer Huron captured in Doboy sound, Georgia, the British schooner Silvanus, of and from Nassau, N. P. On being discovered, she attempted to escape, and paying no attention to a shell fired to bring her to, she was fired into and sunk near the shore. She was about 60 tuns register, with a cargo consisting principally of salt, with some whisky and cordage. It was thought that the latter articles might be saved with a favorable tide. The papers found on board, together with the officers, crew, and one passenger, (nine in all,) were sent to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren for disposal.

On the 10th Jan., the U. S. bark Roebuck, captured the Confederate sloop Marie Louise, while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. She was of about eight tuns register, and laden with 3,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton On the persons of the captain and passengers were found about $726 in gold and silver, and gold watches, and $24 in Confederate notes. She had a Confederate register granted at Savannah last October. On the 11th, off Jupiter Inlet, the Roebuck also captured the English schooner Susan, of about six tuns, cleared from Abaco, with 43 bags of salt and boxes of dry goods. At the same time and place, the U. S. steamer Honeysuckle captured the English schooner Fly of Nassau. On the 13th the schooner Two Sisters, tender to the San Jacinto, captured the British schooner William from Nassau with salt, bagging and rope, while attempting to enter Suwannee River. On the 15th the U. S. schooner Beauregard captured, near Mosquito Inlet, the British schooner Minnie, of and from Nassau with salt, liquor and earthenware.

MONDAY, FEB 1.

New draft.—*Executive Mansion, Washington*, Feb. 1, 1864.—Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited. (Signed.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is understood that this order includes but 200,000 (two hundred thousand) in addition to the deficiencies on the last two previous drafts.

From Knoxville. The following dispatch has been received at Washington—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV., OF MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILL, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of the 26th, at 9 a. m., as follows:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry under Gen. Sturgis achieved a decided victory over the enemy's cavalry yesterday near the Fair Gardens, ten miles east of Lewisville.

McCook's division drove the enemy back about two miles, after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight until 4 p. m., at which time the division charged with the saber and a yell, and routed the enemy from the field, capturing two steel rifled guns and over one hundred prisoners.

The enemy's loss was considerable—sixty-five of them being killed or wounded in the charge.

Garrard and Walford's divisions came up after a forced march in time to be pushed in pursuit, although their horses were jaded.

Gen Sturgis hoped to be to make the rout complete.

JNO. A. RAWLINS.
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Athens.—*Headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville*, Jan. 29, 1864.—On the morning of the 25th the enemy, 600 strong, attacked our garrison of about 100 at Athens.

After a two hours' fight the enemy was repulsed and driven.

Our loss was twenty; the enemy's was much greater.

On the 27th, Col. Miller had a severe fight on this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was 15 killed and 25 wounded.

JNO. A. RAWLINS.

Longstreet.—*Louisville*, Ky., Jan. 31, 1864.—An officer just from Knoxville reports that about a week since the Rebels drove off 1 800 head of Government cattle, within three miles of Knoxville. He says that our army has gone into Winter quarters, and apprehends no attack.

A reconnoissance made last Saturday and Sunday discovered that Longstreet had made a hasty retreat and gone beyond Dandridge.

Gen. Johnson's army is said to have mysteriously disappeard.

Gen. Foster relieved by Gen. Schofield.—*War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington*. Jan. 28, 1864.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.—1. Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster is, at his own request, and on account of his disability for service in the field arising from wounds, relieved from command of the Department of the Ohio.

2. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Gen. Kelley's Department.—A supply train on the way to Petersburg, was captured near Williamsport, by a rebel force, which has been pursued by Gen. Kelly.

Petersburg evacuated.—Col. Thorborn, whose command comprized the garrison of Petersburg, apprehending an attack by a superior force, evacuated, successfully, bringing all their armaments and stores with them.

West Virginia.—Reconnoisances from Col. Campbell's command, have gained some important information respecting the movements of the enemy.

Capture of Scottsville.—Capt. Gillam, commanding 150 men at Scottsville, has, after a severe fight, surrendered to the enemy.

Fortress Monroe.—One hundred and thirty negroes arrived here to-day from the plantation of Col. Southern of Maryland (who shot the lieutenant while recruiting colored troops). They were sent to Norfolk, in charge of Dr. Brown,Superintendent of Government Contrabands.

Mobile, Jan. 9. In an attempt to destroy a rebel steamer aground on the bar, our fleet encountered a sharp fight with Fort Morgan, without success, and without damage.

Texas.—There are indications of increasing rebel activity in Texas.

Charleston.—Rebel accounts say that the bombardment was continued, up to Jan. 28.

North Carolina. The *Raleigh Standard*, says,

We went to war to protect the state sovereignties and to defend and to perpetuate the institution of slavery; but if it should appear that we are likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which things are taking. If the war should continue twelve months longer, with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution will be hopelessly destroyed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

The prospects.—WASHINGTON, February 1.—The new call for troops was rendered necessary by the recent advices from the South.

From East Tennessee.—A dispatch from Russellville dated Jan. 27, says: "The enemy evacuated Tazewell, yesterday morning, retiring toward Cumberland; Major Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed, Gov. Vance of North Carolina, has kindly offered Gen. Longstreet enough of clothing to supply his command."

Texas.—A Texas paper says:

"We find the entire country in a great excitement. The majority of the planters have removed their negroes, &c., toward the interior, and many families have left them all behind in fleeing from the perils of invasion. We think much of the fright is uncalled for. The people are rallying to the standards of Gens. Magruder and Bee with enthusiasm."

Army of the Potomac.—A reconnoitering party explored the western slope of Thoroughfare Mountain, in search of the rebel General Stuart's cavalry, but found no trace of them.

Rebel prisoners joining the Navy.—BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 1,1864.—About three hundred rebel prisoners arrived here, late last evening, and were escorted to the Navy-Yard. They were paroled, on taking the oath of allegiance, and enlisted in the navy. Forty men of the 1st Illinois Regiment guarded them from Chicago to this city.

Longstreet.—A rebel paper complains that Gen. Longstreet's plans have been thwarted by the stupidity of his subordinates.

Alabama.—A dispatch from Huntsville, Alabama, of the 31st ult., states that the rebel army had retired from Ringgold and Dalton. Some thought they had gone north, to join Longstreet and invade Kentucky; others that a large force had gone to Mobile. The dispatch adds that an attack was undoubtedly made upon Mobile, about the 26th or 27th of January, and that it was probably successful.

CONGRESS.

[The following, up to the beginning of Monday, Jan. 25, was in type, last week, but was crowded out.]

SENATE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Exchange of Prisoners. The Resolution of MR. DAVIS of Kentucky, was taken up and deferred.

Oath of Office. Mr. SUMNER'S resolution was again taken up, the question being on Mr. SAULSBURY'S substitute, instituting an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, whether the Oath prescribed by Congress be constitutional. After a long speech by Mr REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland, the substitute was rejected, 26 to 12. The question recurring, on Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, Mr. Howard of Michigan, spoke in its favor. The Senate adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.

Confiscated Property. The bill was further debated, without a vote.

Internal Revenue. The bill was further debated, and some amendments were made.

Fugitives from Slavery. Mr. SPALDING of Ohio, gave notice, after leave, to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850, as provides for the arrest and return of fugitives from labor, whenever that labor is involuntary and involves human slavery.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

The SENATE did not sit.

HOUSE.

The Internal Revenue Bill was discussed, still further amended, and passed.

The Confiscation Resolution was taken up, and Mr. SPALDING of Ohio, made a speech in its support.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

In the SENATE, the Oath of Allegiance Resolution was passed, by a vote of 27 to 11.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Powell, Saulsbury, and Wright.

Powers of Government.—The Judiciary Committee, on request, were discharged from further consideration of the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.

Oath of office.—Mr. SUMNER asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 72) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Navy.—Mr. HALE'S resolution of inquiry concerning the condition of the Navy—steam engines, supplies, &c, was taken up, and after some statements by Mr. H. concerning the naval appropriations of different European nations, was referred to a select Committee of three.

HOUSE.

Utah.—Mr. KINNEY introduced a bill enabling the people of Utah to form a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Increased pay of Soldiers.—Mr. HOLMAN submitted a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to report a bill for increasing the pay of soldiers.

The motion was referred to that Committee. 73 to 66.

Military arrests.—Mr. McDOWELL offered a series of resolutions against military arrests, &c. Laid over.

Peace.—Mr. EDGERTON offered a series of Peace resolutions. Laid over.

Deficiency Appropriation.—The Bill was discussed, at great length, in Committee of the Whole, and some amendments were agreed to, but no general conclusion was reached.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

SENATE.—**Oath of Office.**—Mr. BAYARD and Mr. RICHARDSON came forward and took the oath prescribed, when Mr. BAYARD, after some explanatory remarks, resigned.

Homesteads for Soldiers.—Mr. WILSON asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 74) to secure homesteads to persons in the military service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Exchange of prisoners.—The Resolution of inquiry to the President, for information, after amendment, was adopted.

Military interference with Elections. Mr. POWELL'S Resolution, as follows, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate all orders or proclamations in his Department concerning elections, issued by military authority, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

Proposed expulsion of Mr. Davis. Mr. WILSON'S resolution to expel Mr. DAVIS, was taken up. When Mr. HOWARD of Michigan,(Union) took the floor, and Mr. DAVIS, by leave, submitted the following, which was read by the Chief Clerk:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 20, 1864.

SIR: I was taken wholly by surprise at the presentation of the resolution to expel me from the Senate. I had not expected, or even thought of any resolution which was made the ground of that proceeding, or any one, or the whole of the series producing any such movement. I therefore avowed, in substance, distinctly, that the mover of the resolution for my expulsion interpreted the resolution on which he based his, erroneously and injuriously to me. That in offering those resolutions, I had no purpose to invite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever; but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by a constitutional settlement of their difficulties and reconstruction of the Union; and that the series of resolutions would not admit of any other construction; all of which I now re-affirm.

I am prompted to make this disavowal again, in this form, to place it upon the records of the Senate, it having as yet only appeared in the report of its debates. And with this note, which I request you to lay before the committee, I submit the case on my part to its action.

Yours, &c., GARRETT DAVIS.

The CHAIRMAN *of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.*

Mr. HOWARD suggested that if Mr. DAVIS would ask leave to withraw the resolutions which were the foundation of Mr. WILSON'S motion for his expulsion, it would probably be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS responded,

Having declared generally,the meaning of those resolutions, I adhere to them. I will never withdraw them, never, never.

Mr. HOWARD then moved to amend the resolution by making it a resolution of censure, instead of expulsion, and made a long speech on the subject, till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.

Confiscation. The joint resolution being under consideration, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD opposed it in a long speech, in which he said:

"Can we confiscate and hold the lands of the South? Doubtful!"

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was discussed, and some amendments agreed to.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was further discussed, when Mr. J. C. ALLEN of Illinois (Democratic), moved to amend the following clause,

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the Navy, $19,423,241,

by adding thereto the following:

And that the same be paid in gold or its equivalent: *Provided*, That the relative value of any paper currency tendered, shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his certificate shall be conclusive evidence thereof if dated thirty days before payment is made.

Mr. A. contended that while the capitalists who loaned money to the Government, receive their interest in gold, the soldier and sailor were entitled to the same. Some discussion followed, during which, Mr. MYERS of Penn., (Union) suggested that whenever the question of specie payments should come up, it should be on the question of *general* payments, not on one specific point.

SENATE.—**Petition of Distillers.** Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of a large number of rectifiers, distillers, and merchants of Cincinnati, remonstrating against the proposed tax on spirits on hand. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The pension appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates, for the year ending 30th, June 1865—for invalids, $1,000,000—for widows, motives, children, and sisters, $2,200,000.

Enlistments in Army.—The bill being under discussion, in Committee of the Whole the debate turned, chiefly, on the encouragement to be held out to

Soldiers of African descent. We copy the entire debate as we find it in the Washington

Mr. GRIMES. I propose to amend the bill in lines ten and eleven of section two, by striking out the words "two months' pay in advance," and inserting, "such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding the sum of $100;" so that the clause shall read:

And that every person of African descent who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding the sum of $100.

I will state my purpose in offering this amendment. I think that if a colored man enlists in Massachusetts or Rhode Island or Iowa, and goes into the Army for the term of three years, and serves the country, he ought to be and is entitled to a bounty. It may be possible that this class of troops may be secured for a very small bounty in some portions of the country, as in South Carolina or Alabama or Louisiana; and if so, while, the President paid $100 in the States which I have named to free colored persons as a bounty for enlisting in the Army, he would, under this amendment, be authorized in these other states to give such smaller sum as he might find from experience or from representations made to him by the proper officers it might be necessary for him to give. I received a letter a few days ago—I regret that I have not got it with me—from a gentleman in Missouri speaking of the necessity of something being done in this connection. He said that at present there was only a sum of two dollars paid to any person there, for a colored recruit, either to the colored man who enlisted or to any person who might be engaged in securing him for the service; but that if there was a bounty of twenty or thirty dollars paid,a vast number of these persons might be collected into the service. That is the object of the amendment, and I think it a very laudable one.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POWELL. I move to strike out the third section of this bill; and I ask the Secretary to read it.

The Secretary read it, as follows:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person of African descent, whose service or labor is claimed in any State under the laws thereof, shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. President, this section of the bill, to my mind, is clearly and palpably unconstitutional. I should like the chairman of the Military Committee, who reported the bill, to point me to the clause of the Constitution which authorizes the passage of such a section as this. I believe it has, heretofore, been admitted, on all hands, by all political organizations of this country, with very few exceptions, that the institution of African slavery, in the States where it exists, is a matter of local concernment that cannot be interfered with by the action of the Federal Government. Now, this section proposes, that if a man of African descent shall be enlisted in the Army or join the Army of the United States, not only he, himself, but also his mother, his wife, and his children shall all be free,in consequence of that act, any law, or usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Well, sir, suppose that a slave belonging to a rebel in the State of Mississippi, if you please, or any other State, were to enlist into the Army, and he should have children, or a mother, or a wife, who were the slaves of loyal men, in adhering and loyal States, under this provision they would be free, provided this law could have any efficacy whatever. There is certainly no power in this Congress to pass any such law. It is depriving loyal men of loyal States of their property, by the legislative enactment of this Congress.

It was very distinctly and clearly set forth, even in the Chicago platform, that each State has a right to regulate and manage its domestic institutions in its own way. The truth is that the question is too plain for argument; but I should be obliged to the gentleman who reported this bill, if he would indicate to us the clause in the Constitution that authorizes this section. He certainly will not contend that we can do things here in our legislative capacity when there is no power conferred upon us by the Constitution of the country to do them.

But, sir, I shall say no more at present. I desire to hear what vindication can be made of this section. It seems to me to be so clearly a violation of the Constitution, that I feel confident the Senate will not for a moment hesitate to sustain the motion I have made, to strike it out. It is palpably wrong in every respect. It deprives men of their property, and declares free the slaves of men who live in loyal States, who have been always loyal, and whose property has not been used in any way to promote or to aid the rebellion, merely because the kindred, perhaps in some other States, of one of their slaves has joined the Army of the United States.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is it in order to move an amendment to this section before the vote is taken on striking it out?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. HENDERSON. Then I move to amend the section by striking out the words "his mother,

and his wife and children," in the fifth line; and after the word "notwithstanding," in the seventh line, to insert "and his mother, his wife and children shall also be free, provided that by the laws of any State they owe service or labor to any person or persons who have given aid or comfort to the existing rebellion against the Government since July 17, 1862."

Mr. Grimes. I believe the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri is substantially the law as it stands, to-day. Any person of African descent, now held in bondage, and whose service is claimed by a person in rebellion, or who has furnished aid and comfort to the rebellion, is he enlists into the service of the United States becomes a free man. The proposition in the third section of this bill is to extend that existing law so as to set free any colored person, whether he belongs to a loyal citizen or to a disloyal citizen, if he shall enlist into the service of the United States, and shall remain in the service for the period of three years.

Mr. Johnson. Without compensation to the owner?

Mr Grimes. That is a question which is not provided for in this bill, but which will undoubtedly come up hereafter. If the Government sets free a person, to whom some one has a legitimate claim, recognized as such by the Government, unquestionably he would be entitled to pay. The reason why I shall vote for this section is that I am exceedingly anxious to pass a law by which it shall be declared that if a man who has period his life for me and for the institutions of my country at Port Hudson—I care not what kind of a claim may be set up to his service, or who may set it up—s claimed by any one, that claim shall not be regarded. P am unwilling that after he has thus periled his life and been wounded in my defence, he shall be taken to slavery, by any person, or under any sort of institution. I think that such a proposition as this will meet the approval and commendation of the country, and I rejoice that the Senator from Massachusetts and the Committee on Military Affairs have given us an opportunity to register votes in favor of it.

Mr. Wilkinson. There is no necessity for the adoption of the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri. The thirteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, "to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes," contains the following provision:

"*Provided*, That the mother, wife, and children of each such person of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife, or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort."

That is the law as it now stands; and if the Senator from Missouri wishes to carry out the purpose of his amendment this provision of the existing law is to be repealed. I, for one, am not disposed to do so. Mr. President, that the clause I have just read is the most disgraceful legislation of the Congress which passed that law. It is a disgrace to the nation to pass such a law, and I am very much surprised that the Committee on Military Affairs have introduced this bill, wiping it out. What are the facts? We muster a man into the service of the United States and free him if he serves in the armies of the Union, to put down this rebellion, but we suffer his mother, his wife, and his children to remain in slavery. What is freedom worth to a man who has served in the armies of the Union to put down this rebellion, if you take his family away from him, and keep them in slavery? I believe that the public sentiment of the country requires the adoption of this section; and I should be very much surprised if this Congress, after providing for mustering men into the service of the country, and after declaring that those who serve their country shall be free men, should decide that their wives or their children should remain in slavery. I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri will not prevail.

Mr. Henderson. I certainly, so far as the proposition of the existence of slavery is concerned in any one of the States, care nothing in regard to this amendment. I believe that the amendment adopted in the law from which the Senator from Minnesota read was offered by myself, and I regret very much that the Senator should think that the legislation of itself was disgraceful legislation. That is an opinion of his, upon in which I do not concur.

I do not desire that any Senator shall suppose that I have offered this amendment with a view of protecting, in any one of the States, the institution of slavery. I have not been engaged very recently in the protection of that institution; and so far as I can go, constitutionally, to abolish the institution throughout the country, I most unhesitatingly would do so. I have offered an amendment here to the Constitution, in order to get rid of it, not only in the border States, but in every State in the American Union, and I shall most cheerfully vote for it, because in that way, in my judgment, we can constitutionally do this thing which seems to be so desirable.

But, Mr. President, the proposition contained in the third section of this bill is, that when a slave, or one who is held as a slave, under the laws of one of the States, shall be mustered into the service of the United States, the relatives of that slave shall all be free. I ask the Senator from Minnesota, and the Senator from Iowa, who have advocated this proposition, and I desire them to answer, if Congress has the power by the mere fact of a slave serving for an hour, or two hours, or a day, to emancipate all of his relatives, has it not also the power, to-day, to pass a law emancipating the slaves in Kentucky and Missouri, entirely upon the broad ground that slavery stands in the way of our peace, that it is an institution which has originated the rebellion, and that, in order to put down the rebellion, it is necessary to get rid of it, and therefore we have the power to pass it?

Mr. Grimes. Does the Senator desire an answer?

Mr. Henderson. I do.

Mr. Grimes. I will say, very frankly, that I have not any doubt of it at all, and I shall be very anxious to have an opportunity to vote for the passage of such a law as that.

Mr. Henderson. I think the Senator has answered very properly, because his answer now is the proper sequence of the remarks that he has made. I differ from him in that respect. He may be correct; he may be advocating the true and the proper doctrine; but, sir, I differ from his position, and I must say that this doctrine is certainly a very new one. It certainly never has been advocated before in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Grimes. For the reason that we never had a civil war before.

Mr. Henderson. Do I understand the Senator to assume the ground that this power would not exist in the Congress of the United States but for the existence of the present civil war? Is that his position? I understand that it is. He assents to it. Well, now, Mr. President, of course, upon an amendment of this character, I am not disposed to go into a discussion of the extended or enlarged powers of the Government during the existence of a civil war. I see no necessity whatever for the legislation proposed in the third section of the bill before us. If I could vote for it I could vote for the proposition which the Senators from Iowa says he is prepared to vote for and which he desires to vote for. That question ought to be tested: and if it be desired to abolish slavery throughout the United States by an act of Congress, let the proposition be made and let us meet the question boldly and manfully. I am no advocate for the institution, and most cheerfully will I listen to the arguments of the Senator from Iowa to demonstrate to me, if he possibly can, that it is within the power of Congress to pass such an act. This proposition involves that very question, for such a measure is but the necessary logical result of the third section of this bill. The proposition contained in that section is simply this: that no matter how loyal a man may have been in one of the slave-holding States, no matter whether he may have most willingly given the privilege to any of his slaves to enlist in the service of the United States, no matter whether he may have himself entered the service and given his own sons to the service, you will take his property, that which by the laws of his State is regarded as his property. I speak not of a man in one of the seceded States, but of one in my own State of Missouri for instance, which I deny has ever adopted any act whatever to indicate any purpose of leaving the Union. It is true we have had a great many boisterous spirits that have provoked much difficulty in the State, but I deny that in any proper sense of the word it can be considered a disloyal State. So of Kentucky; so of Maryland. Sir, there are thousands of as loyal men as live who happen to be slaveholders in those respective States. I am satisfied of it: but I know very well that the mere expression of this opinion is calculated in the minds of some gentlemen to cast suspicion upon even my own loyality. Sir, if I did not know it, perhaps I should think differently, perhaps I should believe as the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Minnesota do; but I know the fact; I have witnessed it; and knowing it, I cannot speak otherwise than as I have done.

Let me say to the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Minnesota that my impression is that when you put this rebellion down, slavery forever dies because of the fact that they have organized this rebellion on the existence of the institution; and if the rebellion goes by the board the institution itself, goes. I can further state to those gentlemen that I believe no State will again take its place in the Union without, first, by the action of its own people abolishing slavery. That is my opinion. I have never doubted, I do not to-day doubt, that the very first initiation of this rebellion was the destruction of slavery in this country. I have never changed my mind on that point. I have said it repeatedly. But I do protest against legislation which is calculated, unnecessarily as I think, to irritate loyal men. I see no necessity for it, because our States are coming to the emancipation of slavery, and we are now, in my own State, putting into the service every man that can serve. We have adopted an act of gradual emancipation, and I think an act of immediate emancipation will be passed in the course of a very short time. Why not let the people themselves take action on this subject without incumbering bills of this character with uncertainties and difficulties as to who may be made free under it?

It is unnecessary for me to repeat what was so ably and eloquently said by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Collamer] at the time this very proposition was under discussion here before. It is one of the misfortunes, one of the difficulties of the institution of slavery that a slave has no wife; and, sir, unless you can determine that fact under the laws of the respective States, I do not see how you are properly to get along with a provision such as is contained in the third section. Besides, the States themselves are marching up to this great work. I have no doubt that within the next twelve months Arkansas will abolish slavery forever and ever; and even if South Carolina, if North Carolina and Virginia should be unwilling to adopt emancipation, and there should be any danger of their returning to the Union with the institution of slavery, the proposition that I submitted a few days ago will rid us of that difficulty. Three fourths of the States can be obtained to vote for the proposition amending the Constitution such as I have submitted, and that forever abolishes the institution of slavery in the remaining one fourth. It ought to be adopted. We ought to get rid of it in this way. I see a determination manifested on the part of the loyal people of this country that slavery shall cease to exist. I do not object to that determination, I am not going to fight against it. Perhaps it is the blessing of all others that is to follow the curses of this rebellion. Perhaps it will compensate us in some respect for the treasure and the blood expended——

The Vice President. It is the duty of the Chair to remind the Senate that the hour has arrived for the consideration of the special order which is the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Henderson. I have said, Mr. President, all that I desire to say on this subject.

Expulsion of Mr. Davis.—The Resolution being the order of the day, and the pending question being the motion of Mr. Howard to substitute "censure" for expulsion, a long debate ensued, in the course of which, Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Republican) said he should vote both against the amendment and against the original resolution. No vote was taken.

HOUSE.

Route between Washington and New-York.—Mr. Rice presented joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Maine asking Congress to provide facilities for transportation between the cities of Washington and New York, as the public interests required.

The Deficiency Bill was further amended and passed. Nays, Messrs. Wm. J. Allen, Chandler, Stiles, and Benjamin Wood. (Democrats.)

Confiscated Property.—The consideration of the joint Resolution was resumed and discussed, without a vote.

Reciprocity Treaty.—In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union) made a long speech against the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, and in favor of its termination.

The War.—Mr. Wm. J. Allen of Illinois, (Dem.) delivered a long speech against the administration, the war, against slavery, &c.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

SENATE.

The Homestead Law, after some amendments, was passed.

Proposed expulsion of Mr. Davis.—After another long discussion, Mr. Wilson, after a long speech against Mr. Davis, withdrew his resolution for expulsion, and so the matter is ended.

Colonization.—On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, a resolution was adopted, inquiring of the President how much he had expended on the enterprize of colonizing the descendants of Africans, and what steps had been taken for carrying it into effect.

Enlistments.—Another long debate, without result, was had, on the provisions of the bill in respect to liberating the mothers, wives, sisters, and children of slaves mustered into the military service. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, spoke against the liberation. His grounds of argument, as usual, were the compromises of the Constitution, the Chicago platform, the pledges of the Administration, the President's Inaugural and Messages, &c., &c., to the end of the chapter.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Confiscation Bill was again discussed, nearly all day, chiefly by the opposition, among whom Mr. Wm. E. Fink, of Ohio, and Mr. Joseph K. Edgerton, of Indiana, went over the compromises of the Constitution again, the Chicago platform, Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural and Messages, Mr. Seward's letters to our Foreign Ministers, &c., &c., with nobody to controvert or answer them!

Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate did not sit.

The House was chiefly occupied with the **Louisiana Election**, on which no decision was reached.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alex. H. Stephens.—Reports reach us, by way of Richmond papers, of the serious illness of the Rebel Vice President, Stephens.

Death of James B. Clay.—James B. Clay, son of the late Henry Clay, died recently at Montreal. He thoroughly sympathized with the rebels, and joined them, to destroy the Union.

Homicide in Grand St.—William H. Williams, the well known bill-poster, was shot dead by Robert C. Haines, in Grand Street; one day last week.

The provocation was that Williams had seduced the wife of Haines, and had lived with her, for several years past. Haines had frequently remonstrated with them both, and had recently written a letter to his wife, offering to forgive her, if she would quit Williams, and live with him. Haines, was arrested and has been committed for trial.

Explosion, fire, and sudden death.—On Tuesday Evening of last week, about 5 o'clock, a sudden explosion took place, in the Store of Messrs. Strausburg & Nuhn, No. 65 Maiden Lane, importers of German fancy goods, connected with which was gun-powder. Mr. Paul Hoffman, a young man in the store, was instantly killed. It was his 20th birth day, and a party of friends were assembling at his home in Brooklyn, to celebrate, with him, the anniversary, when they were unexpectedly informed of the sad occurrence. To his affectionate mother it was overwhelming. The fire consumed the interior of two buildings. Loss above $75,000. Another young man, Charles Block was dangerously injured.

Christian Commission.—*Philadelphia*, Thursday, Jan. 28.—The second anniversary of the United States Christian Commission was held this evening in the Academy of Music. The building was filled to its utmost capacity. George B. Stuart, President of the Commission, presided. An abstract of the annual report read, shows the work of the Commission during the past year to have been immense. They have received and distributed cash stores to the amount of $1,000,000. Commendatory and sympathizing letters were read from Secretary Seward, Gov. Curtin, Gen. Meade, Admiral Dupont and Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Addresses were made by Bishop Janes, Geo. H. Stuart, Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, Maj.-Gen. Howard and others.

Death of Gov. Gamble of Missouri. St. Louis, Jan. 31. Gov. Gamble died, to-day.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.—The bill allowing clothing for soldiers, of wool, cotton or linen, in packages of not exceeding two pounds weight, to be sent to soldiers and officers, by mail, at a postage of eight cents per ounce, pre-paid, has become a law. Boots, shoes &c., are to be charged three cents per half ounce, pre-paid.

Reconstruction in the rebel States is apparently in progress. A State Convention has been held at Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of adopting measures for re-organizing the State Government and so modifying the State Constitution as to prohibit slavery. The Convention was composed of the most respectable and intelligent men of various portions of the State, thirty counties having elected delegates. On the proposition of immediate emancipation there was but one dissenting vote, which was from a gentleman who advocated gradualism. Meantime the delegation from Arkansas which recently visited Washington, have held several interviews with the President, the result of which will be seen in the following letter of instructions from the President to Gen. Steele:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 20, 1864.
"*Maj.-Gen.* Steele:

"Sundry citizens of the State of Arkansas, petition me that an election may be held in that State, at which to elect a Governor; that it be assumed at that election, and thenceforward, that the Constitution and Laws of the State, as before the Rebellion, are in full force, except that the Constitution is so modified as to declare that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; that the General Assembly may make such provisions for the freed people, as shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be construed as a temporary arrangement, suitable to their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class; that said election shall be held on the 28th day of March, 1864, at all the usual places of the State, for all such voters as may attend for that purpose; that the voters attending at each place at 8 o'clock in the morning of said day, may choose Judges and Clerks of Election for that purpose; that all persons qualified by said Constitution and laws, and taking the oath presented in the President's Proclamation of December 8, 1863, either before or at the election, and none others may be voters; that each set of Judges and Clerks may make returns directly to you, on or before the —— day of —— next; that, in all other respects, said election may be conducted according to said modified Constitution and laws; that, on the receipt of said returns, when 5,406 votes shall have been cast, you can receive said votes, and ascertain all who shall thereby appear to have been elected; that, on the —— day of —— next, all persons so appearing to have been elected, who shall appear before you at Little Rock, and take the oath, to be by you severally administered, to support the Constitution of the United States and modified Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and be declared by you qualified and empowered to immediately enter upon the duties of the offices to which they shall have been respectively elected.

"You will please order an election to take place on the 28th of March, 1864, and returns to be made in fifteen days thereafter.

A. Lincoln."

A large meeting has also been held at Nashville, Tenn., in which resolutions were passed advising the re-organization of the State Government, by a Constitutional Convention, composed of delegates pledged to immediate and universal emancipation. A committee was appointed to select delegates to the Southern Free State Convention in Louisville. Gov. Johnson was present, and made a powerful speech in which he advocated the speedy abolition of slavery, and the restoration of Tennessee to the Union as a Free State.

The election in Idaho has resulted in the success of the Republican ticket.

Gen. E. W. Gantt, well known as a repentant rebel Brigadier-General, addressed a large and intelligent audience, at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening. His remarks were pertinent and forcible, and were received with enthusiasm. He advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the enforcement of the emancipation policy, as the true means of reconstruction and permanent Union.

FOREIGN.

By the *Kedar* and *City of New York*, from Queenstown 14th January.

England.—The *Alexandra* case has been decided in favor of the defendants; but the Attorney-General said that, seeing the Court were equally divided, it would be necessary, in order to prevent any misapprehension as to the right to appeal, that one of their lordships should formally withdraw his judgment; and this having been acquiesced in, after some discussion as to the peculiar character of the case, Mr. Baron Pigott withdrew his judgment, and the rule was formally discharged. The Attorney-General intimated his intention to appeal.

The London Times congratulates the country upon its escape from the threatened troubles in India and Japan, and says that it is almost certain that at neither place will there be any war.

It was reported that certain persons in Liverpool would shortly be brought before the magistrate of that town on a charge of enlisting British subjects for the rebel service.

France.—In the Corps Legislatif the general debate upon the address had been closed, and that upon the paragraphs and amendments commenced.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: "It is reported that very numerous arrests have been made among the Italians in Paris—some speak of 50, others of 100—as being connected with the conspiracy headed by Greece; or engaged in recruiting for the expedition which Garibaldi is said to be contemplating."

The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have fallen to 159,000,000 francs.

The Bourse showed no material fluctuation. Rentes closed on the 12th at 66,80.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.—The *London Times* says there are some encouraging indications in the midst of all the entanglements of the question. For both parties the first stage of the movement is accomplished, and neither is in a position to enter on the second. The actual result is a pause in the action. Denmark has already conceded every point raised as to Holstein. If on advice she revokes the common constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, then we believe the English Government would be disposed to invite the co-operation of other Powers in a combined effort to save the Danish monarchy from destruction, and preserve the peace of Europe. The interference would then become almost a duty, but certainly England has no desire at present, to involve herself in war on this question. England will not abandon its hopes or its efforts to maintain peace.

Italy.—In the Italian Parliament great indignation had been expressed at the conspiracy organized against the Emperor Napoleon.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for the suppression of brigandage by 150 to 46 votes.

Perhaps the most exciting incident of the week is that Mr. Home, of Spiritualism notoriety, had been ordered to leave Rome in three days.

West Indies.—Havana, Jan. 22.—Troops and warlike materials continue to be sent unceasingly to the last-named place, showing evidently that the loss of life on the part of the Spaniards has been immense. In the shape of news, however, little or nothing is allowed to be published.

South America.—The correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, writing from Panama, says,

By the *Talca*, from Guayaquil, we learn that the war between Colombia and Ecuador is probably at an end. What few that remained organized of Gen. Flores' troops, after the battle of Cuaspud, were dispersed on the 19th of December in endeavoring to cross the river Chota, in the Ecuatorian province of Imbabura, by a division of the Colombian force commanded by Gen. Rudecindo Lopez, who on the following day entered Ibarra. Gen. Flores, at last dates, was at Otavalo, a town half way between Ibarra and Quito, and only two day's march from the latter city.

Later from Europe.—The *Hibernia* has arrived at Halifax with European dates to the 19th. Her news, which is quite important, is briefly telegraphed as follows:

Denmark has rejected the Austro-Prussian ultimatum.

The Austrian and Prussian embassadors are reported to have quitted Copenhagen.

On the 18th the Emperor of Austria reviewed 20,000 troops, to march immediately for Schleswig.

Prussian military preparations are progressing vigorously.

The French Chambers continue to debate the address to the Emperor Napoleon. It is stated that the amendment in regard to Mexico will be met by a ministerial statement that since the first of January all the expenses of the French troops have been borne by the Mexican government.

The Archduke Maximilian will visit Paris as the guest of the Emperor, and will be received with appropriate honors.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation, announcing the formation of a committee to promote the Italian Union, and inviting all Italians to rally around it.

A new Spanish ministry has been formed, with Lorenzo Arlozola as president.

Advertisements.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

On the 2d of October, 1863, the WOONSOCKET PATRIOT commenced a new series, in new type, with enlarged dimensions. It is now the Largest Newspaper in Rhode Island, and the Publisher designs that it shall retain its position as a First-Class Independent Family Journal. Send for a specimen copy.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

The Patriot has a larger circulation than any other weekly newspaper in Rhode Island; and from three to six times as large as the average circulation of country journals. f4 3t

THE STATE LEAGUE.

A large weekly Newspaper, devoted to Temperance and Freedom, is published at Syracuse, N. Y., for $1.25 a year, in advance.

This paper is the exponent of the plan to rid the State of the evils of intemperance by bands of temperance men organized into Leagues bound to enforce the law, and who are also pledged to vote for none but reliable temperance men for office.

As a Family Newspaper, and for reading matter and general intelligence, it is admitted to be one of the best in the country. Each number contains as much reading matter as an ordinary dollar volume.

Send for it, and learn more of the plan it is so successfully carrying into effect. fb 4 4t

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AND THE
BRITISH REVIEWS.

Prices cheap as ever, to those who pay promptly in advance.

POSTAGE REDUCED!!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise in the prices of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Terms.	per ann.
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For Blackwood and one Review	5,00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7,00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10,00

These publications possess unusual interest at this time, from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country, and although many of them are strongly tinctured with prejudice, and represent us somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and *all* contain many wholesome truths which will do us no harm to read and ponder.

The postage to all parts of the United States is now *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and *only eight cents a year for a Review.*

The postage is payable at the office where the numbers are received.

☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the battle of Gettysburg, is now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

We also publish the
FARMERS GUIDE.
By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
Price, $6, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.
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JOHNSON & PATTERSON,
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Day's work promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

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Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use.

L. HIGGINS,
GROCER,
747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St.
NEW-YORK.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
P. P. CO.'S COLUMN.

The PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY ask the attention of the reader to the contents of this column, with the assurance that such attention will be repaid.

This Company is an institution duly incorporated by virtue of the statutes of the State of New York to incorporate manufacturing companies, under the provisions of the eighth article of the Constitution of said State, with a capital stock of $25,000.

The object of this organization is to bring the producer, importer, manufacturer, and consumer into the nearest practical relation to each other—by saving as many go-between profits as possible, and to render those which are necessary as light as a safe business-conduct will permit.

In accomplishing this the more completely, we adopt as a primary rule—"Not to accept and never to give a Credit."

This company have never had any connection with the "Union Store" system. It was organized in 1861, but from radical defects failed. It was reorganized in 1862, and has since proved so successful as to warrant an incorporation, as set forth above, in 1863.

We trademark all our goods, and fix upon them a retail price, in the city of New York—to which freight only should be added, in any part of the Union, because we allow a percentage quite sufficiently liberal to pay any "Young American" dealer.

It is intended, ultimately, to extend our importations and manufactures to all articles used as stores in a family, but for the present confine ourselves to TEAS and COFFEES, to which we now invite attention.

TEAS.—Nothing is more difficult to keep a regular line of than Tea—as any buyer will say. There are so many different varieties, each differing from all the rest, because it possesses, in prominence over all the rest, some particular element of Tea—which gives it a peculiar character—yet every particular element, prominent in any, is found, in some degree of strength, in all Teas. A multitude of uneven strings make a comparatively even rope. Suppose there to be ten varieties of Tea, as above—is not the inference almost irresistible, that a harmonious blending of all into one would render that one more perfect Tea than either element alone? It is so. In short, a skillfully mixed Tea is the best Tea to use for health, economy, and taste.

We therefore offer, as near as human skill can accomplish it, a perfect first-class Tea, and style it, "P. P. CO.'S PERFECT TEA."

It is put up in 1-pound boxes—36 boxes in a case.

Its price is $1 40 per pound. There is no humbug about this; it is really a first-class Tea, and parties wishing first-class Tea can depend upon this.

COFFEES.

In Coffees, we aim at rigid economy on the one hand, and the highest excellence on the other.

We manufacture and sell, at 15 cents a pound, one article styled "P. P. CO.'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." This is a compound of Pure Coffee with American Dandelion of our own raising, and is very popular.

Of it, the late eminent and lamented American Chemist, Professor Chilton, made a personal and critical examination, and about the result was pleased to say:

Office of the Laboratory of James R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince st., New York, Feb. 20, 1863.

We have made a chemical and microscopic examination for the People's Provision Co., of an article styled P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. The result of our investigation proves it to be free from objectionable or deleterious ingredients; it is a combination of roasted Java Coffee with Dandelion and other substances having nutritious qualities, entirely healthy, and much superior, in this respect, to coffee used alone. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemists.

Among those who speak of it, Mrs. Cate, No. 48 Carroll st., Brooklyn, says:

"Owing to acidity of the stomach I can use no other Coffee than P. P. Co.'s East India. I have tried various other East India Coffees, such as Kent's, &c., for which about 8 cents a pound more is asked, and really think P. P. Co.'s not only superior to them all, but preferable to pure Coffee at the *same price.*

Peter Byrne, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., says;

"I can use no other. I prefer it to pure Coffee, and diligently labor to introduce it to my friends everywhere."

Daniel Ebbetts, No. 166 8th-av., New York, says:

"I use P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee. I had been using Kent's, but prefer P. P. Co.'s to any other—even to pure Coffee."

C. P. Moulton, esq., Yonkers, New York, says:

"After six months' trial, I pronounce the Coffee entirely satisfactory."

Thos. Spear, C. Cadmus, and T. Cadmus, of Bloomfield N. J., unite in a letter saying:

"We, after a full trial, can recommend the Coffee—it is entirely satisfactory to us."

The following parties of known and high respectability in their several localities, who constantly use this Coffee, allow us to refer to them:

C. B. Smith, Newark; S. P. York, Rahway, N. J.; Isaac Ferguson, Middle Village, L. I.; John B. King, North 2d st., Brooklyn; Peter Titler, jr., Sing Sing, N. Y.; Robert Larter, esq., Publisher, South Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Fitz Archery, Clifton, S. I.; J. H. Reibert, No. 127 Hudson-av., Brooklyn; T. D. Bunce, No. 41 2d-st., Hoboken; John C. Shardlaw, No. 322 Clinton av., Brooklyn; J. S. Leonard, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. Dunn, Keyport, N. J.; Robert S. Bensell, No. 398 Greenwich-st., N. Y., H. Kilmer, No. 223 Garden-st., Hoboken; A. Phineas Peck, No. 92 Warren-st., N. Y.; Charles H. Styles, No. 65 W. 29th-st.; George C. Weed, No. 198 W. 36th-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 210 Washington-st., N. Y.; J. W. Robinson, Sing Sing; W. C. Tubbs, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. B. Hunter, No. 179 Henry-st., N. Y.; Charles Chapman, esq., Westport, Conn.

Space forbids the use of more names. See our mammoth advertisement in this paper, where we shall after this month, publish the names of parties who, having used our goods, will kindly permit us to do so as references.

This Coffee, in its price and quality, demonstrates more clearly than any other article, the real credit due our enterprise—because we, by raising our own Dandelion, and practicing every possible economy, including a control over the retailer, by a limitation of the retail prices, furnishing the consumer an East India Coffee which has more and better pure Coffee in it—more and better Dandelion in it—than any other East India Coffee in the market; and instead of an advance in the price, we actually furnish it at eight cents a pound less than is asked for a similar article.

We ask those who have been using East India Coffee to test ours, and through comparison determine if this be so; and if so, to give us a proper verdict.

LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE.

While on the score of economy and comparative excellence we feel warranted in saying that "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee is unequalled, we wish to intro uce another, which is, we verily believe, the acme of excellence in the Coffee line. The article is styled "Liebig's Essential Coffee," and for real merit and substantial excellence it is not only unsurpassed, but unsurpassable, because, from its peculiar manufacture, every objection that can be urged to ordinary coffee, upon sanitary grounds, is entirely removed. It yields every excellence of pure Coffee—of American Dandelion, and of Cocoa. Upon the score of economy, it is ahead of all competition. It is known that by the ordinary preparing of Coffee, by boiling, a great portion of the strength of the Coffee is lost; while we, by our peculiar manufacture, extract every particle of strength without any of the *narcotic principle* of the original Coffee, and one pound of this preparation will make as much liquid of a given strength as three pounds of pure Coffee.

All that need be said of it, however, is said below.

To the President of the People's Provision Co.:

We, the undersigned, from careful tests of Liebig's Essential Coffee (in personal use and scientific examination), cheerfully and cordially recommend the adoption of this Coffee as a standard and constant beverage, believing it to be a much needed *Handmaid to Health*:

J. R. A. Smith, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, N. Y. Med. College, 35 Union Square, N. Y.
H. Lassing, M. D., 228 9th av., N. Y.
Lewis P. Aldrich, M. D., 15 College Place, N. Y.
M. J. Palmer, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, 13 Sands st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. Joyce, M. D., 151 East Broadway, N. Y.
Aaron Marsh, M. D., 140 West 26th st., N. Y.
J. B. Oldham, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Buffalo, N. Y.
Phineas S. North, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. F. Gould, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, Albany, N. Y.
Karl Todtleben, Erie, Pa.
L. M. Harrington, M. D., Prof. of Surgery Penn. College, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. G. Campbell, M. D., 138 Lexington av., N. Y.
David White, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Geneva, N. Y.

Also the following from the Orthopedic Hospital, Albany:
Orthopedic Hospital, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1862.

Dear Sir:—We have tested the preparation of Coffee called "Liebig's Essential Coffee." Theoretically speaking, from its chemical composition it must be a beneficial dietetic; and practically, after a thorough trial at this Institute, we can pronounce it the best of the kind, in some respects even preferable to genuine Java Coffee. Yours, A. Blake, M. D.

It is useless to add more. If this does not convince, try the Coffee.

The following Houses supply it to the trade at manufacturers' prices:

NEW-YORK.
Sackett, Belcher & Co., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade st.
Pupke, Thurber & Co., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers st.
Woodward, Gregene & Fish, No. 74 Murray st.
Boone & Co., Nos. 196 and 198 Chamber st.
J. T. Wilson, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren st.
Dibble & Chapin, No. 118 Warren st.
J. G. Allen & Co., No. 66 Front st.
Labagh & Farrington, No. 115 Broadway.
A. L. Conklin, No. 88 Front st.
Sheffield & Co., No. 60 Broad st.
Henry Harms, No. 286 Washington st.
Ahrens & Mahnken, No. 288 Washington st.
Ackley, Terry & Co., No. 208 Washington st.
E. & O. Ward, Nos. 84 and 86 Vesey st.
Cook, Seivers & Agatz, No. 207 Washington st.
R. L. Leggett & Co., No. 250 Fulton st.
James L. Davis, No. 184 South st.
John Haviland, No. 207 Washington st.
Bogle & Tyler, No. 85 Barclay st.
C. M. Carpenter & Co., No. 226 Greenwich st.
C. Sebrix & Co., No. 240 Washington st.
Caverly & Myer, No. 234 Washington st.
Levi Apgar & Co., No. 180 Washington and 73 Dey sts.
Duckworth & Hays, No. 80 Dey st.
M. H. Duckworth, No. 61 Dey st.
Wygant & Horst, No. 68 Dey st.
McPherson, Quick & Co., No. 94 Murray st.

BROOKLYN.
Valentine & Bergen, No. 29 Fulton st.
Jonathan Peck, Hunter's Point.

PHILADELPHIA.
Rue & Whitney, No. 42 South Delaware av.

UTICA, N. Y.
Luke Wilkins, Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Bleecker st.

HOW TO GET THESE GOODS.

Parties who want these goods at points in the country where they are not kept should call upon their grocer—first, because if he keeps them, single packages can be obtained of him, and there are few if any dealers in the Union but have business communications with one or another of the firms above named, of whom he can obtain them, if it is desired.

If no dealer keeps them or will order them, the best plan is to induce the Postmaster to order and keep them, if possible. If he declines, then the only way is to order on your own account, and by inclosing $12 to P. P. Co., 268 Greenwich-st., N. Y., a box containing forty pounds of "LIEBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE" will be forwarded to the address named, by express, free.

To parties inclosing to P. P. Co., No. 268 Greenwich-st, $14, ten pound packages of "P. P. Co.'s Perfect Tea" will be sent by express free of charge.

To parties inclosing to us $9, a 60-pound box of "P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee" will be sent by express free of charge.

Parties ordering these goods can pay for them to the Express on delivery, if preferred.

We invite the attention of the public generally to our plan of business and to our goods. The attention of the medical profession is solicited to the Coffees—especially to Liebig's Essential Coffee. It is an article which commends itself to them, as, to use the expressive term of the medical gentleman above—"A Handmaid to Health." We are grateful for any suggestions in the premises—*pro or con*—from any consumer of the Coffees and Tea—professional men or not.

PUBLISHERS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Who will publish this column for one year at reasonable rates, can communicate as to terms, &c., with American Advertising Agency, care Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y., and address a specimen copy of paper to *Phrenological Journal*, N. Y.

COUNTRY WHOLESALE AGENCIES.

With parties properly situated to distribute thoroughly and supply these goods regularly and promptly to the Trade, with satisfactory N. Y. references, who are prepared to pay cash on receipt of bill and shipping receipt, we will make liberal arrangements, giving territory. None but settled, substantial, active, energetic business men need make such application.

For example: Luke Wilkins, esq., a wholesale confectioner, of Utica, N. Y., who sends teams throughout the county, and having every requirement above-named, is authorized agent for Oneida County. He furnishes the trade in that county with the goods at New-York wholesale prices, freight only added, and secures the sale of it throughout the county at N. Y. *city retail prices.*

This can be done at any point within 500 miles of the city. It leaves a small working margin to be sure—but it is certain to become a staple and the sales enormous—thus making good the wide-awake business man, aggregating more profit than by the slow coach system.

FARM FOR SALE.

In the Town of Granger, Allegany Co., N. Y., consisting of about 57 acres, with excellent Dwelling House and Barns. To be sold cheap. Apply to Richard Groves, Short Track, P. O., Granger, Allegany Co., N. Y.; or
William F. Macnab, Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co., 153 Bowery, N. Y

☞ MME. DEMOREST'S NEW AND IMPROVED $5 running-stitch SEWING MACHINE, was awarded the First Premium by the American Institute. The improved Machine will sew with great rapidity on all kinds of material. Sews with a common needle and not liable to get

Family Miscellany.

SNOW.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH AKERS.

Lo, what wonders the day hath brought,
Born of the soft and slumberous snow!
Gradual, silent, slowly wrought—
Even as an artist, thought by thought,
Writes expression on lip and brow.

Hanging garlands the eaves o'erbrim—
Deep drifts smother the paths below;
The elms are shrouded, trunk and limb,
And all the air is dizzy and dim
With a whirl of dancing, dazzling snow!

Dimly out of the baffled sight
Houses and church-spires stretch away;
The trees, all spectral and still and white,
Stand up like ghosts in the failing light,
And fade and faint with the blinded day.

Down from the roofs in gusts are hurled
The eddying drifts to the waste below;
And still is the banner of storm unfurled,
Till all the drowned and desolate world
Lies dumb and white in a trance of snow.

Slowly the shadows gather and fall—
Still the whispering snow-flakes beat;
Night and darkness are over all;
Rest, pale city, beneath their pall!
Sleep, white world, in thy winding-sheet.

Clouds may thicken, and storm-winds breathe:
On my wall is a glimpse of Rome—
Land of my longing!—and underneath
Swings and trembles my olive-wreath;
Peace and I are at home, at home!

—*Atlantic.*

LINES ON A KISS.

Leigh Hunt, bringing some intelligence to Carlyle, the wife of the latter was so delighted, that she jumped up and kissed him. The next morning the septuagenarian receiver of the salute sent her the following verses:

TO JENNY CARLYLE.

JENNY kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in;
Time, you thief, who love to get
Sweets in to your book—put that in.

Say I'm ugly—say I'm sad—
Say that health and wealth have missed me,
Say I'm getting dull—but add,
JENNY KISSED ME!

For the Principia.

TRIUMPH OF LOVE.

BY ELLIE NEAL.

CHAP. III. REWARD.

"One drop of water, sir; only one," moaned a suffering soldier, in a rude hut, on the banks of the Potomac.

It was at dead of night. Men with lighted torches were hurrying to and fro, conveying wounded comrades to places of safety, burying the dead, or seeking for friends among the poor unfortunates who covered the ground.

The person addressed, a young aide-de-camp, turned quickly, as the moan of the sick man reached his ear, revealing a face evidently unaccustomed to sights and sounds like these; firm, but very pale, and tender as a woman's.

"Water—bring some water," he cried, but without waiting for his order to be obeyed, he picked up a half-filled canteen and dropping on the damp earth raised it to the parched and thirsty lips of the soldier.

There was a murmured, "Heaven bless you, sir." He essayed to drink, but faint from loss of blood and long deprivation of food, his head fell back wearily upon the young aide's arm.

It was the work of a moment to moisten those thirsty lips, to bathe the pallid brow. Presently the heart throbs grew stronger, and the eyes of the soldier opened, but seemingly not to reason, for his lips moved, he spoke a few words incoherently, and the expression of his face was changed.

The aide bent over him anxiously. There was a pause; then—"Meta, Meta Norand"—broke from the parted lips.

"And what of her?" whispered his attendant.

"Tell her—tell her I died blessing her."

"No, you must not die—you shall live." The words were spoken with a strange power that aroused even the apparently dying soldier.

"And who are you, that speak thus?"

"Your friend—a friend of the helpless. I repeat it, you must live—for her—for the world—for Heaven."

"Alas, sir," said the poor soldier, pointing to an arm that hung in shreds at his side; "and yet it's a little thing to lose for one's country."

The young aide-de-camp grew paler for an instant—it is not an easy thing to face such suffering—then he replied cheerfully;" true, friend, but the future shall call those noblemen who have been maimed in this nation's service; and she—*she* will love you none the less. Surgeon," he called, as one passed near, on his work of savage mercy, "stop and look at this poor fellow, and if possible save his life, sir, for he is worthy."

The surgeon stopped, looked at the man, and shook his head. "Too far gone, my good fellow."

"O, save him, sir."

The speaker's voice sounded terribly earnest, but the surgeon passed on.

"How is this, Stanton?" said a sub-officer, coming up. "Have you found him, then?"

"See," replied the aide, pointing to the sick man, from whom the surgeon had just turned, unmoved by his entreaty. "It is hard to face death thus, Harwood."

"Bear up," replied the officer, clasping his shoulders as if to infuse some of his own hardier spirit; "all may yet be well, or the worst will soon have passed. Trust your friend with me. I am a physician, remember." And he proceeded to examine the wound.

It proved to be only a flesh wound, but one of the severest description. The bones of the arm were not broken, but the flesh was literally torn in strips. This alone had not caused such prostration, but a high camp fever had set in, and inflammation ensued.

"Poor fellow, he could not have held out much longer," said the officer, at length, rising. "As it is, his arm may have to be amputated, or he will die. But courage, Stanton; and remain here, while I go for aid."

He returned quickly, having succeeded in obtaining a few medicines and bandages.

"And now," he said, when he had made the sick soldier as comfortable as possible, "something must be done to get him from this horrid place. Again, Stanton, do you remain here while I go to reconnoitre. Never fear; I will be back before daylight;" and he was off like the wind.

Once more the aide dropped on his knees beside the sufferer, took the parched hand in his own, and whispered words of comfort and hope.

But those were dreary hours, by that dim light, in that dismal hut, the dead and dying all around, oaths and moans heard in a single pulsation of the damp night air, to sit and watch, watch till the stars grew pale, when in each hurried breath the sick man drew, in each spasm of pain that passed over his face, life seemed to be ebbing away.

Morning dawned at last, and with the first grey streak of light Harwood returned.

With joy Stanton sprung up to meet him. "I thought you would never return," was his glad exclamation.

"Hush," said the officer. "Help me raise him. But no: I can do it myself, if you will steady his head a little. Poor fellow, we are about to move you into better quarters," he continued, bending low over the sick man, to administer a stimulant. "Keep up as well as you can, and soon you shall have a better bed than this cold ground."

"O sir, let me die."

"By no means," replied Harwood, lifting him in his stalwart arms, as if he had been an infant, and conveying him to the nearest ambulance.

Ten minutes drive brought them to a low, gable roofed cottage, where lived an aged couple, whose dwelling, from their extreme kindness to our soldiery, had been spared from ruthless depredation. Here Harwood had stopped, the day before, to get a drink of water, and now, tempted by his large promise of reward, they had been induced to take the wounded Union soldier into their house, though situated in the very heart of rebeldom.

Two days went by, and the sick man grew no better. It became evident that in order to save his life, his arm must be sacrificed, and thus another name be added to the list of dismembered patriots—noble souls, who have placed themselves undaunted between us and destruction.

He bore it bravely. Stanton alone showed signs of emotion as the merciless knife did its work, by a single tear that fell scorching upon the forehead of the soldier.

"Kind sir, do not grieve," said he, looking up in the midst of his pain, and reaching out his remaining hand to clasp that which met his own—"It will soon be over."

"Yes, thank God."

Something in the tone, quick,earnest, devout, caught the soldier's ear.

Again he looked up, an intelligent expression crossing his face, giving it color and life. A moment after, it was gone, and with it all consciousness or reason for many weeks.

One night he awoke suddenly from a long, refreshing sleep. Stanton was by his side.

"Such a dream, such a beautiful dream!—Have I been asleep?" he said, as if to himself; then turning to the aide—"But who are you—not the bright angel I saw in my dream?"

"How did she look," said Stanton, very quietly, but with a beating heart.

"All dressed in white—all decked for the altar—my bride—my beautiful one. Did you see her?"

"Sir, you have been asleep."

"Yes, a long sleep. Is it time to wake? Is it morning?"

"Sir, you have been sick."

"Yes." His eyes wandered for a moment, then fell upon his severed arm. "Yes, I have been sick."

"But you are better to night."

"Are you my good angel?"

"I am he who found you dying, and took care of you, and brought you back to life. Do you not remember?"

Thus, by degrees Stanton withdrew the veil from the soldier's darkened mind, till the past became clear as noonday.

From that hour he rarely visited the sick man's room; Harwood, with all a brother's faithfulness, filling the place formerly requiring the service of both.

When he did come, it was at twilight, usually to bring some trifling present, sometimes to inquire after the soldier's health,or,more rarely, to sit and talk with him. Whatever the cause, Winfred, for it was he, soon learned to listen for his footstep, and to hail his entrance most heartily. There was always at least the pleasant greeting, the ready sympathy, the sympathetic interchange of mind and heart, so truly delightful.

A time at length came when Stanton was absent for a week. Meanwhile Winfred had gained rapidly—was now able to walk about his room, or in the pleasant grounds outside, and to sit up most of the day without weariness.

It was a beautiful June evening. The sun had long since set, but far off on the slope of southern hills his radiant beams still rested, and thence, westward, formed an archway of purest gold.

Winfred sat gazing steadily out upon this sunset scene, watching the departing glory.

"So," he thought, "a halo was around my life, but like you arch it was evanescent, and has departed, leaving me desolate"

A springing step was heard upon the stair, there was a quick rap at the door, and Stanton entered.

"I have come to bid you good bye, sir," he said, hurriedly approaching Winfred, laying his hand lightly on the chair. "The regiment moves to-morrow, and my duties as aide call me away. I could not go without seeing you a moment—they tell me you are fast recovering."

"So I am, but off so soon? My dear friend, how shall I do without you? You see in me but the result of unwearied kindness, of untiring devotion, both from yourself and your friend. Stay, till I can repay some little part of this large debt of love."

"I am but too happy to have served you, and now that you are so far recovered I resign my claim to nearer friends."

"Friends?—I have none."

"None? who then was she for whom you breathed a prayer during that dark, terrible night—to whom you gave me a message, that her heart might not break of grief? Was not *she* your friend?"

"Once, but through some strange phantasy she denied my love, and though now as dead she might mourn for me, living she will never be mine."

"But if she should relent"—

"And come to me this night, I would welcome her most gladly. But no, she could not love me now—poor Meta." And his eye fell on his armless sleeve.

"Hope on, dear sir," said Stanton, and hastened from the room.

Winfred,absorbed in thought,had not moved from his easy chair, when again the door was softly opened and Meta Norand, pure flesh and blood, notwithstanding the white robe she wore, leaning on Harwood's arm, and followed by a gentleman in black entered the room, which was lighted only by the soft rays of a rising moon.

One moment she walked steadily by Harwood's side, the next, ere her lover could rise, she was at his feet, imploring, with clasped hands, his forgiveness.

"Am I dreaming?" cried Winfred. "Are you mocking me, or is it she,—Meta—my beloved? It is—my joy—my life—arise."

"Arise and join right hands," exclaimed Harwood, joyfully. The chaplain waits—the witness is ready, and the bride waiting. Rise, Winfred."

Slowly Harry arose, still doubting the witness of his own sense, clasping Meta's hand with a tenacious grasp, as she took her place beside him, and the man of God proceeded to make them one.

"I congratulate you with all my heart," said Harwood, after the ceremony. "You, Winfred, for your soldier bride. You, my pet cousin, for your patriot husband."

"And now may that peace which passeth knowledge, abide with you henceforth, forever," finished the chaplain, laying his hands upon each of their heads in blessing.

Harwood stood still a moment, admiring the moonlight picture, then turning to the Chaplain said softly, "Let us go sir."

Left alone, Harry turned to his bride, inquiringly.

She led him to the window opening eastward.

"Dear Harry, before you speak, look up."

What saw he? The silver moon, and myriads of twinkling stars, all whispering of love.

"Dear Harry, we are happy now."

Tears fell from the soldier's eyes. "But for *this*, beloved."

"Do not weep." She drew closer to him, and instinctively he pressed her warmly to his heart—"See, one is strong enough to clasp *me*, Harry; but indeed," she whispered, "I tried to save the other."

"You? You are not"—he put her back, in wonder.

"Forgive me, Harry. I know it was unmaidenly, unwomanly perhaps; but I could not let you die. I am Stanton, the aide-de-camp, your soldier bride."

She stood up erect before him, as proudly beautiful in her devotion now, as in her strange persistance she had been before. He looked at her, and was satisfied.

"How we came, the day after the battle, how the commander gave us passes and uniforms in answer to my entreaty, Harwood knows better than I; he will tell you"—

"It was her sweet face that did it," said he, coming up unobserved. "But why stand you here star-gazing so long—it is time the lamps were lighted"

And so we drop the curtain.

A WELL-KEPT SECRET.

Of the descendants of the Pilgrims, there once lived an old man, who, unlike nearly all his brethren, had no particular respect for the clergy. Going his accustomed rounds one day, he met a reverend gentleman who, after a few casual remarks on worldly topics, thus addressed him—

"Mr. B——, you have lived long; very few attain your age. Would it not be the part of wisdom to attend to your soul's concerns immediately? Really, it would rejoice my soul to see you at the eleventh hour, become a praying Christian."

"Well, now, Parson H——, my Bible tells me to pray in secret."

"Ah, well—yes—but *do* you pray in secret?"

"Why, now, Parson, you know if I should *tell* you, 'twouldn't be any *secret*, anyhow."

AN INCIDENT.

A young officer upon the staff of our generals, who was temporarily sojourning at head-quarters in the Zollicoffer House, on High street, Nashville, one day stopped before the door of a neighboring house to admire and caress a beautiful little girl. She was fair, bright, and active; her hair was in ringlets, and she was neatly dressed. Imagine the emotions of our kind hearted officer when a young lady remarked to him, with a perceptible sneer—

"You seem to be very fond of kissing niggers."

"Good gracious?" was the startled reply; "You don't call that child a nigger, do you?"

"Yes, I do. She is nothing else."

The officer took another glance at the child who seemed even more fair than the young lady, and turned away, reflecting upon some of the peculiarities of Southern society.

THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN.

He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistake. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innuendos. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's counsels he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at his window, or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He peers into no privacy of others, however the sentry may sleep. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself, out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor.

OUR CASKET.

AIM HIGH.—

Fame itself,
That approbation of the general race,
Presents a poor end, (though the arrow speed,
Shot straight with vigorous finger to the white,)
And the highest fame was never reached except
By what was aimed above it. Art for art
And good for God Himself, the essential Good!
We'll keep our aims sublime, our eyes erect,
Although our woman-hands should shake and fail.

—*Mrs. Browning.*

CHARITY.—The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. —*Bacon.*

IGNORANCE OF THE TRUEST HAPPINESS.—It is not the real excellence of a thing itself, but its known excellence, that excites desire. If an ignorant man see a book containing the secrets of arts or sciences, he values it no more than a common piece, because he knows not what is in it; but he that knows it, highly values it, and can even forbear his meat, drink and sleep to read it. As the Jews killed the Messiah, while they waited for him, because they did not know him; so the world cries out for rest, and busily seeks for delight and happiness, because they know it not; for did they thoroughly know what it is, they could not so slight the everlasting treasure.

—*Baxter.*

MAN MAKES HIS OWN LANGUAGE, but he makes it as the bee makes its cells, as the bird its nest. —*Trench.*

A PICTURE.

The Summer dawn's reflected hue
To purple changed Loch-Katrine blue;
Mildly and soft the western breeze
Just kissed the lake, just stirred the trees;
And the pleased lake, like maiden coy
Trembled, but dimpled not, for joy;
The mountain shadows on her breast,
Were neither broken nor at rest;
In bright uncertainty they lie,
Like future joys to Fancy's eye.

—*W. Scott.*

IMPATIENCE IN ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE.—The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. It still presses into farther discoveries and new objects, and catches at the variety of knowledge, and therefore often stays not long enough on what is before it, to look into it as it should, for haste to pursue what is yet out of sight. —*Locke.*

ROMANCE.—God is the great maker of romance. He, from whose hand came man and woman,—He, who strung the great harp of Existence with all its wild, and wonderful and manifold chords, and attuned them to one another.—He is the great Poet of life. Every impulse of beauty, of heroism, and every craving for purer love, fairer perfection, nobler type and style of being than that which closes like a prison house around us, in the dim, daily walk of life, is God's breath, God's impulse, God's reminder to the soul that there is something higher, sweeter, purer, yet to be attained. —*Mrs. Stowe.*

SMALL TEMPTATIONS.—Satan will seldom come to a Christian with a gross temptation; a green log and a candle may be safely left together; but bring a few shavings, then some small sticks, and then larger, and you may soon bring the green log to ashes. —*John Newton.*

CONTENTMENT.—One who had experienced a change of fortune said, "When I was rich I possessed God in all things, and now I am poor, I possess all things in God." Contentment depends more on the disposition of the mind than on the circumstances of our life.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

From the Commonwealth.

JEWEL RAIN.

BY MRS. LYDIA M. TENNEY.

Little one, bring your scarlet shawl—
Tiny fur boots and mittens, all
Your gay soft wrappings, and come with me:
It is raining jewels from every tree!
Hear the sweet sounds, as to and fro
They tinkle and roll on the crusted snow.

Yonder, where the warm bright sun
Touches the edge of every one,
Opals and pearls, and sapphires blaze,
And the regal diamond shoots its rays;
A fairer sight no queen can see,
Than is spread out here for you and me,

"Turn to water, and lose their shine!"
No matter for that, little princess mine;
They feel your warm heart—so the diamonds grand
Melt into tears in your little hand,—
And their one pure ray of light supreme,
Bequeath to you in that parting beam.

Thus, little maiden, love-jewels fall
Fromthe dear All-Father;—gather them all—
Self-sacrifice—purity—honor—truth,
A royal crown for your stainless youth
And always, through the misty years
They will bless with brightness, or soothe with tears.

GOING AFTER EAGLES.

ONCE there was a little boy, who lived in the northern part of Ireland, on the sea-shore. He was a handsome child, with fair curling hair and blue eyes, and his parents were very fond and proud of him. His father was a poor fisherman, and they lived in a little cabin which had but two rooms; but his mother always kept them looking nice and pleasant, though she had only a little homely furniture. These poor people had to work very hard to earn enough to live, even in the simple ways they were accustomed to. Patrick had to go out early every morning to fish, and Nora, his wife, after doing her own work, used to go up to the great house where their landlord lived, to work the rest of the day in the laundry. Thomas—for that was the little boy's name—was left to take care of himself so much that when he was twelve years old he was far more bold and fearless than boys of that age usually are. He ran of errands, and did many other little things for the people at the great house, by which he earned a few pence to help the family along. He had a warm Irish heart, and became so much attached to a young son of the landlord, who was several years older than himself, that he seemed willing to do anything in the world for him. One day Thomas heard his young master wishing he had a little eagle, and he determined to try and get one.

In that part of Ireland, the shore is not smooth, like some of the beaches you visit in this country in the summer, but it rises right out of the water in great, rocky cliffs, which it is impossible to climb on the water side, they are so steep. In the shelves of these rocks eagles and sea birds build their nests, on places which cannot be reached without great danger. Thomas made a bold plan to get at one of these nests, and steal an eagle. He was very naughty not to ask his parents leave, but he knew they would say no; and so he started off one day, with some other lads, and did not tell any one else where he was going.

They went on to the cliffs, from the land side which was not so steep as the other; and when they reached the top, Thomas tied a rope round his waist, by which his companions were to let him down over the rocks. His courage failed him a little, when they had lowered him a few feet; for far below him he could see the waves foaming and surging against jagged rocks, that he knew would dash him in pieces if he fell. Then he had to be very careful not to swing against the cliff, which was very irregular. However, he didn't give up, and about half way down he saw a nest with three young eagles in it, and signalled to his friends to stop letting out the rope.

He swung himself on to a little niche in the rock by the nest; the birds made a great outcry, and he was afraid the old eagle would hear them, and come back to add to his discomfort. He caught one and twitched the rope for the boys to know he was ready to go up, but no notice was taken of it. He pulled again. Still no answering pull. He grew angry, and gave a very hard jerk, when, to his horror, the rope fell from the rocks above, and he understood at a glance that it had worn so much in swinging to and fro, that it had broken. He grew faint and dizzy with fear. There he was in a place he could not climb out of, and from which no one could hear his voice if he screamed. He was almost deafened by the crying of the young eagles, and he dreaded the return of the old one, for they can strike very hard with their wings when angry, and he had such a narrow foothold that it would take very little to topple him off upon the cruel rocks below. He knew his companions would run for help; but he knew also, that it would take them some time, and all might be over before they got back.

Every minute seemed an hour. He thought how wicked it was for him to have so disobeyed his mother in going there, and he thought perhaps God was going to punish his sins by the awful death he seemed likely to die. He thought if he could only be saved, he would never do wrong again. He hid his face against the stones, and prayed for forgiveness and deliverance. While he stood thus, he felt something seize him suddenly by the shoulder. He thought, of course, it was the eagle's talons, and uttering a loud cry, he staggered, lost his footing, and fainted. When he recovered, he was at home in the cabin. At first, he couldn't think what had happened, but as he gradually recalled his recent peril, he asked eagerly how he had been saved, and learned that what he thought was the eagle's talons was his father's hand. The boys had given the alarm, some men, Patrick among the rest, ran to the cliff, over which they lowered him in the same way poor Thomas had been let down. Our young hero was sick some time, and while lying on his bed made many good resolutions, which we hope he kept, after he got well.

A TRAVELER relating his adventures, told the company that he and his servants had made fifty wild Arabs run; which startling them, he observed that there was no great merit in that, "for," said he, "we ran, and they ran after us."

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It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London, in 1862. It took the First Premium at the great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated cog-wheels.

It took the First Premium at the

New York State Fair . . . 1862 and 1863.
Vermont State Fair . . . 1863.
Pennsylvania State Fair . . . 1863.
Iowa State Fair . . . 1863.
Illinois State Fair . . . 1863.

And at County Fairs without number.

SELF-ADJUSTING, AND ADJUSTABLE!

IT SAVES

TIME, LABOR, CLOTHES AND MONEY.

It is easily and firmly secured to the tub or washing-machine, and will fit tubs of any size or shape.

It is simple in its construction, and does not easily get out of repair.

It is not only a *perfect wringer*, but the cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most *excellent washer*, pressing and separating as it does, the dirt with the water, from the clothes.

Any washerwoman can use it.

A child ten years old can use it.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving of clothes.

We have seven sizes, from $5.50 to $30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, $10, and No. 2, $7. These have

COG WHEELS

and are Warranted in every particular.

This means, especially, that after a few months' use, the lower roll

Will not Twist on the Shaft.

And tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3 and other wringers without Cog-wheels.

In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without Cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years? This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the Cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

Universal Clothes Wringer.

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SARATOGA SPRING.

The water from this spring is superior to any mineral water now in the market, for the reason that it contains more minerals and is a better cathartic, taking one-third less quantity to produce the same effect. It contains about one hundred cubic inches more of carbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water bottled at Saratoga, consequently it is more pungent and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tonic. Sold by Druggists and Hotels. For analysis see cards, which may be had at the Druggists'. Orders may be addressed to the Saratoga Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or their Southern Depot, No. 68 Barclay St., New York. SARATOGA SPRING CO.

The Principia

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION.

This Association is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, in the principal states of the Union, and is organized according to law.

The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire control of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz.

JOSEPH W. ALDEN,
REV. WM. GOODELL,
REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D.

It is edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D. and published by JOSEPH W. ALDEN for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspondents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following:

PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God.

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J. W. ALDEN,
Box 4381 New-York.

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRINCIPIA

ASHES—
Pot,1st srt,100lb. 8 75 @— —
Pearl, 1st sort.. 10 00 @— —

CANDLES—Sperm 35 @— —
patent,℔ lb city—45 @— —
Do.pt.LPolh's&Co. 45 @— —
Do. do. J'd&M'y—45 @— —
Adam'tine, City.—20 @— 24
Adam'tine, West'n20 @— 24

COAL.
Liv. Orr'l......13 00 @14 00
Sidney......... 6 50 @ 6 75
Pictou .... 7 50 @— —
Anth'e℔2,000lb 9 50 @10 00

COCOA.
Marac'o lb in bd— @— 32
Guayaquil in bd— 22 @— 23
Para, in bond..— 20 @— 28
St.Dom'o,in bd. 14 @— —

COFFEE—
Java,white, ℔ lb.— @— 42
Rio ....—33½ @— 35
Lagnayra ....—33 @— 34
Maracaibo.......—31½ @— 34½
St.Dom'o, cash..—30 @—31

COPPER—
Sheath'g, new, (suits) ℔ lb........— — @— 46
Sheath'g,old.....— — @— —
Sheath'g,yellow— 34 @— —
Pig, Chile.......— 34 @— —
Bolts ....— 46 @— —

DOMESTIC GOODS—
Sht's bn. ℔yd — 39½ @— —
Shirt'gs,bld.....— 28 @— 38
" S. I. do...— @— —
Shet'gsbr. 4-4...— 32 @— —
Shet'gs br.5-5...— 35 @— 37
" bl.4-4...— 37 @— 41
" bl.5-4...— 40 @— 44
Calicoes,fancy .— 20 @— 22
Br. Drills.......— 32 @— 4½
Kent. Jeans ....— 23 @— 27
Satinets........— 80 @ 1 00
Checks, 4-4.....— 26 @—37½
Cot. Os.So.No. 1 32
Cot. Os.So.No. 2 37
Cot. Batts....... nom.
Cot.Yn.5@12℔lb nom.
Cot.Yn.14@20.. nom.
Cot.Yn. 20 & up nom.

DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol ℔ gal..— 87 @ 92
Aloes ℔ lb......— 26 @— —
Aloes Socotrine.— 67½ @— —
Alum..........— 3½ @— —
Ant'y reg. cash— 15 @— 15½
Argols, refined..— 45 @— 48
Arrowroot Berm— 28 @— —
Arsenic, powd.— 3 @— —
Assefatida.....— 58 @— 40
Balsam Capiva — 90 @— 95
Balsam Tolu....— — @ 1 20
Balsam Peru.. —3.00 @— —
Berries Pers....— — @— —
Berries Turk....— — @— —
Bi Carb. Soda..— 7 @— —
Borax Refined..—28½ @— 29
Brimstone rl...— 3½ @— —
Brimstone flor..— — @— 3½
Brimstone℔tun— — @50 00
Camphor cr℔lb— — @— 85
Camphor ref.. 1 20 @— —
Cantharides... 1 50 @ 1 50
Car.Ammonia..— 27 @— —
Cardamons ... 2 75 @ 3 00
Castor Oil City ℔ gal......—2.05 @ 2 10
Chamomile, Fl. — 30 @— —
Chlorate Pota.. — 46 @— 47
Cochineal Hs... 1,30 @ 1 35
Cochineal Mex. 1 27 @ 1 30
Copperas Am ..— — @— 2
Cream Tar ℔ lb— 53 @— 54
Cubebs E. I....— — @— 45
Cutch..........— 9½ @— —
Epsom salts....— 3 @— 3½
Gamboge ....— — @— 75
G'mArabic sort— 29½ @— —
G'mArabic pk'd— 37 @— 45
Gum Benzoin...— — @— 60
Gum Cowrie...— 38 @— 42
Gum Myrh, E. I.— 10 @— 25
Gum Myrh, Ty.— @— 4[illegible]
Gum Trag, st...— 40 @— 42
Gum Trag, fl...— 90 @ 1 20
Hyd. Pota. En & Fr..........3.12½ @ 3 50
Ipecacuanha Br.. 4 25 @ 4 50
Jalap...... .... 2 20 @ 2.25
Lac Dye.......— 50 @— 60
Licorice Paste..— 33 @— 35
Madder Dutch..— — @— 13½
Madder. Fr....— 12½ @— —
Manna small flake .... 1 10 @— —
Manna large flake........ 1 00 @ 1 10
Nutg'lls bl. Alep—43 @— 45
Oil Bergamot... 4.00 @ 5 75
Oil Cassia...... 5.00 @— —
Oil Lemon...... 3.50 @— —
Oil Pepermint.. 3.75 @ 4 00
Oil Orange..... 2.00 @ 2.25
Opium Turkey.— — @ 9 75
Oxalic Acid ℔lb— 35 @— 36
Phosphorus..... 1 25 @— —
Pruss. Potash. — 40 @— 41
Quicksilver....— 83 @— 85
Rhubarb Chi. 1 60 @ 1 85
Saleratus cash.— 10 @— —
Sal Ammoniac..— 13 @— 14
Sal Soda.......— 2¼ @— 2½
Sarsa'rilla Hon.— 45 @— 50
Sarsa'rilla Mex.— 29 @— —
Senna, E. I.....— 16 @— 20
Sanna, Alex....— 15 @— 18
Shellac ....— 70 @— 80
Soda Ash 80 ℔ct — 8½ @— 8½
Sugar Lead W..— 20 @— 25
Sulph. Quin.... 2 55 @—2.70
Tartaric Acid...— 86 @— —
Verdigris......— 45 @— —
Vitriol Blue....— 14 @— 15

FEATHERS—
Pr.Western ℔ lb. 63 @— 64
Tennessee......— — @— —

FISH—
Drd Cod ℔ cwt.... ..... 7 25 @— —
Dry Scale......5.00 @—.—
Pickled Cod ....6.50 @ 6.75
Mackerel, No. 1 18.00 @18 50
Mack. No.1,Hal.14 00 @15.00
Mack. No. 2, M.10 50 @— —
Mack. No 3,M.I. 7 75 @— —
Mackerel,No. 3. 7.75 @ 8 00
Salm'n,Pic. No1.25.00 @25.50
Sal. Pic. ℔ tce.18.00 @19.00
Shad, Ct., No. 1, ℔ hf. bbl.....— — @ 7 50
Shad, Ct., No. 2.— — @— —
Shad, Sou. ℔bbl— — @— —
Herring, Pick'd. 4 25 @— —
Herr'g Bc. ℔bx— 24 @— —
Herring. No, 1. — 26 @— 30

FLAX—
American, ℔ lb— 18 @— 22

FLOUR AND MEAL—
Sour .... — @— —
State,Superfine $6 40 @ 6 60
State, ex. ..... 6 85 @ 7 20
West,super, do. 6 45 @ 6 65
Fancy b'ds.....— — @ 7 70
Ohio Superfine.. 7.00 @ 7.10
Ohio ex. ...... 7 55 @ 9 50
Genesee, do.... 7.15 @ 9 25
Canada, Sup ...— — @ 6.35
Canada, ex...... 6.40 @ 8.50
Brandywine.... 8.15 @ 9.25
Georgetown.... 7.75 @ 9 0
Petersburg City— — @— —
Rich, County...— — @— —
Alexandria..... 9.25 @10.00
Balt. Super. 7.70 @11 00
Rye Flour...... 5 60 @ 6.60
Corn Meal...... 5 50 @ 6.60
" Brandywine 6 10 @— —
" " Punch.28.00 @29 00

FRUIT—
Rais.Layers.... 4 35 @— —
Rais, bch. ...... 4 15 @— —
Cur'nts Zte. ℔lb— 14½ @— —
Citron ...... — 29 @— 30
Alm. Mr sft. sh.— 16½ @— 17
" Ivica ss..— — @— —
" Sic. ss ....— 17 @— —
" Shelled ...— 35 @— 38

FURS AND SKINS—
Beaver,...... 2 75 @ 3 00
" North, ℔pce.— — @ 2.75
" Southern.... — @— —
" Western.... 1 75 @ 2.00
Otter, North, pr. 6.00 @— —
" Southern . 4 00 @ 5 00
Red Fox, North. 2.25 @ 2 50
Raccoon, South.— 40 @— 60
" West'n, com— 70 @— 75
" Detroit....— 75 @ 1·00
Mink, Northern. 5 00 @ 5 50
" Southern.— @ 4.00
Eur Steal, cl's.s. nom
Hair, do ...... nom.
Goat, Curacoa..— 37½ @— 40
" Mexican, ℔lb— 67½ @— —
Deer, Texas, ℔lb— — @— —
" Arkansas...— — @— —
" Florida.....— — @— —

GRAIN—
Wheat,w.G.℔bu.1 72½ @ 1 82½
" " C. new 1.68 @ 1.70
" Ohio.... 1.70 @ 1.82½
" Mich. wh.. 1.72½ @ 1 85
Chicago s ...... 1.52 @ 1.59
Mil. Club....... 1 54 @ 1 60
Rye., Northern 1 30 @ 1 35
Corn, ry'd yel..—68 @— 69
" " white..—72 @— 73
" South, wh.. 1 24 @ 1 35
" " yellow — 78 @— 81
" West.mixed 1 25 @ 1 26
West " — 52 @— 53
Barley... .... 1.36 @— —
Oats, Canada..— 8[illegible] @— 89
" Canal,....— 38 @— 4
" Ohio.....— 92 @— 93
" Jersey... 1 22 @ 1 26
Peas, bl.c. ℔2bu 1 75 @—.—

GUNPOWDER—
Blasting, ℔ 25 lb 4.50 @ 4.60
Shipping .... — @ 4.75
Sporting.........—44 @—48

HAY—
N.R.inbls. ℔100lb 1.25 @ 1 60

HEMP—
Russia cl. ℔tun 425 00 @— —
" outs40t.— — @— —
Manilla, ℔ lb...—13½ @— —
Sisa............—9½ @— 9½
Italian, ℔ tun..— — @— —
Jute..........220 00 @225.00
Amer. dew'r..275.00 @300.00
Do.do.dressed.275.00 @300 00

HIDES—
R. G. & B. Ayres 20@24lb ℔lb.—21 @— 23½
Do. do gr. s. C.. 14½ @— 15
Orinoco.........— 25 @— 27
SanJuan........—25 @— 26
Savanilla, etc..— 18 @— 19
Maracaibo, s&d..—18 @— 25
Marandah,ox,etc—17½ @— 18
Metamoras ....— 26 @— 27
P. Cab. (direct)—25 @— 26
VeraCruz.......— 24 @— 24½
Dry South......— @— —
CalcuttaBuff....—17 @— 18
Do. Kip4, lbpce..2 22 @ 2 25
Do. drysalted.. 1.50 @— —
Black,dry....... — @— —

HONEY—
Cuba, ℔gal.... — — @ 1 10
Cuba (in bond).— 87 @— 90

HOPS—DUTY. 15 ℔ ct. ad v
1859 ....— 4 @— —
1860 ....—5½ @— —
1861 ....—16 @— —
1862 ....—27 @— 31
1863 ....—34 @— 3[illegible]

HORNS—
Ox, B. A. & R. G ....— 13 @— 14

INDIGO—
Bengal, ℔ lb.. 1.60 @ 2 25
Madras .... 1 15 @— —
Manilla........ 90 @ 1 35
Caraccas .... — @— —
Guatemala.... 1.90 @ 2.00

IRON—
Pig, English and Scotch, ℔ tun.43 00 @45 00
Bar.Fritz,T.V.F — — @— —
Bar. Nor.N.F.K.— — @— —
Bar. Fort Stps.— — @— —
Bar.Sw.or.,ixes.135 00 @— —
Bar.Am..rolled..— — @82 50
Bar.Eng.refi'd..92 50 @97 50
Bar. Eng. com..72 50 @75 00
Sheet, Russia,1st qual. ℔ lb....— 21½ @— —
Sheet,En.&Am.— 6½ @— 8

LEAD—
Galena........... — @— [illegible]
Spanish......... 10 37½ @10 50
Bar............ — — @— —
Sheet and Pipe — — @— 14

LEATHER—
Oak (S)Lt. ℔ lb—40 @— 41
Oak,middle.....— 40 @— 41
Oak, heavy.....— 41 @— 42
Oak, dry hide..— 27 @— —
Oak, west.......— 31 @— —
Oak, Sou. Light.— 22 @— 26
Oak, wall'ghts..— 31 @— —
Hemlock, light..— 24½ @— —
Hemlock, mid..— 29 @— 30½
Hemlock, heavy— 29 @— 31
Hemlock, dam.— 19 @— —
Hemlock, p'rdo.— 19 @— 21

LIME—pr bbl
Rockland,co..— — @ 1 25
Lump . ....— — @ 1 60

LUMBER—
Timber, W. P. ℔ cub. ft........17 75 @20 00
Timber,oak℔c.f— 35 @— 40
Timber, Gl. W.— 32 @— 37
Timber, G. Y. P. (by car)℔c.f.— 35 @— 40
Eastern Spruce & Pine, by c'go16 50 @22 [illegible]
Yard Selling Prices
Timber Cakescantling, ℔ M. f.40 00 @44 00
Timber or Bms16 00 @17 00
Geo'a Pine,wkd.30 00 @35 00
Plank, Gl'., un..20 00 @30 00
Pik & Bds NR.C30 00 @40 00
Pik & BsNR.2d 26 00 @30
Boards, NR. box17 00 @18
Bds. NR. inter..12 00 @14 0
Bds. Alb. P.&pce— 17 @— —
Bds,city worked— 22 @— 22
Bd , city worked, ner.cir.p.tion— 24 @— 26
Plank Alb. Pine— 22 @— 26
Plank, city wkd.— 25 @— 27
Plank.Alb. Spre.— 18 @— 20
Plk, city Sp. wkd— 22 @— 23
Shingles, ℔ bch 2 75 @ 3 00
Do.S2cvec ℔bdl (@ M........ 2 75 @ 3 12
Do. Sawed, ℔ M 1 00 @ 1.50
Do. Ced. 2ft. 1st qu. ℔ M.....25 00 @35.00
Do.Ced.3ft.2dqu.28 00 @35 00
Do. Cypress, 3ft.12 00 @25.00
Laths, E. ℔ M.. 1 50 @ 1.27
Staves, W.Oppe80 00 @175 00
" WOhhd.— — @80 00
" WObbl.— — @50 00
Heading, WO.. 85 00 @— —

MOLASSES—
NOrleans,℔gal.— 65 @— 70
Porto Rico.....— 58 @— 65
Cuba Muscov..— 45 @— 51
Trinidad, Cuba.— 40 @— 46
Card, etc. sweet— 20 @—

NAILS—
Cut,4d@6d℔M. — 5¼ @— —
Clinch......... 6 25 @ 6 75
Wrought H shore.—31 @—35

NAVAL STORES—
Turpentine, SftN Co'ty ℔280lb 27 00 @30 00
Turp. Wilming'n— — @— —
Tar, do. ℔ bbl.12.00 @15 00
Pitch...........21.00 @25 00
Rosin,comNo1,280lb28.00@28.50
Do. wh. ℔280lb 32 00 @35.00
Spirit, Turp.... 2 95 @ 3 00

OILS—
Flor; 3 fl......— — @— —
Olive,Mars's,cas. 4.50 @ 4 62
Olive,in c.℔gal. 1 10 @ 2 00
Palm in b'ls,℔ lb—10 @ — —
Linseed, city,m.c.1.49 @ 1 50
Linseed, Eng.. — @— —
Whale.........— 95 @— —
" Wntr 1 22½ @ 1 25
" Ref.Spring 1 00 @— —
Sperm, crude.. 1 50 @ 1.55
" Wint'r,unbl 1.75 @ 1.90
" Bleached.— — @— —
Eleph. ref.bl'ch— — @— —
Lard Oil,No.1,W 1 03 @— —
Red ....— 76 @— 79
Kerosene, ill'g.— 52 @— 53
Petrole'm Crude— 31 @— 32
" Ref'd— 51½ @— 54

OIL CAKE—
Thinob. c.℔tun 12.00 @ — —
Thick round..48.00 @ 52 50

PROVISIONS—
Beef, Mse,p℔bl 5 00 @ 7 00
" Ctry,mess 5 50 @ 7 00
" Mess,extra 15 00 @16 00
" Prime,Ctry 4 50 @ 6 00
" Prime City 5 00 @ 6 00
" " Ms℔tce23 00 @25 00
Pork, Ms ℔ bbl.19 50 @— —
" Prime...19 50 @22 00
" " old mess 18 [illegible] @19 00
" new " 22 00 @22 25
Lard,O.mb ℔lb— 13 @— 14
Hams, Pickled.— 10½ @— 15½
Shoulders Pkled— 7 @— 8
Best hams in pickle,℔ bbl.10 00 @11 00
Beef S'oked ℔lb— 9 @— —
Butter, Oran.Co— 29 @— 32
" St.lairto pr.— 16 @— 20
" Ohio......— 12 @— 17
Cheese........— 12 @— 16½

RICE—
Ord.to fr ℔cwt. 5.25 @ 6 75
Good to prime. —[illegible] @— 7
Rangoon ℔ bag 7 87 @ 8 00
Carolina...... — — @— —

SALT—
Turk's Is. ℔ bu.— 45 @— [illegible]
St Martin's ....— — @— —
L'pool,Fr.sack. 1 75 @ —
" Marsh'lls 2 00 @— —
" Ashton's— — @ 2 [illegible]

SEEDS—
Clover, ℔ lb...— 13 @— —
Timothy ℔ bu... 2 75 @ 3 25
Flax, Am.rough 1 50 @— —

SHOT—
D'p.&B'k(c)℔lb— 14 @— —
Buck comp.(do)— 14 @— 14½

SOAP—
New York, ℔ lb— 18 @— —
Castiel........— 17½ @— 18

SPELTER—
Plates, ℔lb.6ms— 9 @— 9½

SPICES—
Cassia,mts℔lb— 45 @— 46
Ginger Race..— 27 @— 28
Mace.........— 65 @— 67½
Nutmegs, .— 97½ @— —
Pepper, Sumat.— 29 @— 30
Pimento, ...— 23 @— 23½
Cloves (c)....— 42 @— 43
Cinamon ......—60 in bond.

SUGARS—
St Croix, ℔lb...— 12½ @— [illegible]
New Orleans..— [illegible] @— [illegible]
Cuba muscova..— [illegible] @— 13½
Porto Rico.....— 13½ @— —
Havana, White— [illegible] @— 14
Havana, B& Y— 9 @— 12
Manilla........— 11½ @— —
Loaf...........— [illegible] @— —
Crushed.......— 17½ @— —
A. do..........— 13½ @— —
Yellow........— 13½ @— [illegible]
White.........— 15½ @— 16

TALLOW—
Am.prime,℔lb— 11½ @ 12½

TEAS—
Gunpowder.... —65 @ 1 45
Hyson—......— 55 @ 1.35
Y.Hyson mixed— 60 @ 1 66
HysonSkin....— 35 @— 95
Twankay......— 90 @ 1.05
Oolong........— 95 @ 1 1 0
Powchong .....— 38 @— 40
Ankoi.........— 55 @— 65
Congon........— 65 @ 1 00

TIN—
Banca,cash ℔lb— 51½ @— 52
Straits, ... — 46 @— 46½
English.......— 42½ @— 43
Plates, I-X℔bx 9 25 @— —
Plates, I.C....10 50 @11 00

WOOL—
A.SaxFl. ca℔lb— 80 @— 85
A.F.B.Merino..— 75 @— 80
A.—&½ Ne'no..— 75 @— 80
Sup.Pulled Co..— 68 @— 73
No. 1 Puled Co.— 62 @— 66
Extra Pulled Co— 75 @— 80
PeruvWash.....— 40 @— 50
Valp Unwash..— 24 @— 22
S. A. E. R. W...— 30 @— 32
S. Am. Unw. W.— 14 @— 18
S. A. Cord'sW..— 38 @— 40
E. I. Wash.... — 30 @— 50
African Unw..— 25 @— 35
SmyrnaUnw..— 25 @— 28
Smyrna Wash..— 42 @— 46

ZINC—
Sheets. 15 ℔ ct. ad val.
In sheets.........—12½ @—13

NICHOLSON, PRINTER, 104 WILLIAM ST., N Y